The New-York Times.

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MURDERS BY INDIANS.

A Resident of Atlantic City, Wyoming, Killed near the Town—Five Mutilated Bodies Found on the Indian Trail—Missing Persons Probably Murdered—A Call for Sheridan or Baker.

SOUTH PASS CITY, Wyoming, April 3.—On the morning of the 31st ult., a son of Dr. JAMES IRWIN, of Atlantic City, was attacked by about twenty-five Indians in the outskirts of Atlantic City. He was shot with a bullet and three arrows, and expired from the effects of the wound in the evening of the 1st inst. The attack was a surprise to the citizens, as it was supposed that the Indians around us were peaceable, they having been sent to this vicinity by Gen. AUGUR. After the attack mentioned, a party of citizens from Atlantic City went out to look for the prospecting parties scattered over the adjacent country. They returned yesterday with the bodies of J. MCGUIRE, A. KELLOGG, E. FASBERRY, W. C. BENNINGTON and JAMES H. ATHICK, which were found in different places, and horribly mutilated. Four more of the citizens of Atlantic City are still missing, and there is no doubt that two of them have been killed, as they were near the trail of the Indians. The stage due here yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. has not yet arrived, and it is now believed that it has been captured by the Indians, as a party of from seventy-five to a hundred were seen on the 1st going toward the stage route, and as the weather is fine, and the route well equipped, any ordinary accident that could happen the stage would have been remedied by the present time. The stage left Big Sandy Station, forty-five miles west of here, yesterday morning, all right. On the stage were Paymaster-General ALVORD, Major RUSSELL and four guards of the United States Army; FREDERICK HUMMELL, a passenger; WILLIAM BENHAM, one of the proprietors of the route, and W. A. KELLEY, driver. A party of mounted horsemen have left here to endeavor to learn the fate of this party. There are but a few infantry troops in Wind River Valley to guard that important settlement, and none in this vicinity of any kind. Our people are loudly calling for Gen. SHERIDAN or Col. BAKER.

CONNECTICUT.

The Election Today—Probability of a Large Vote—Activity of Both Parties—The Question at Issue.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, April 3.—Very rarely has any State election been attended with so little visible excitement as that which takes place tomorrow in Connecticut. In some of the towns where questions of local interest have stirred up people, casual observers can see that something deemed important is about to happen, but generally through the State, and especially in larger towns like this, there is no indication whatever on the surface of affairs that an election is close at hand. There are no banners or placards calling with the frenzied vigor of huge type upon the faithful to rally, and harrowing them with doleful exclamations of frightful consequences if they fail to respond. Nor is election often referred to in public places, such as on railroad trains or in the hotels, as it would be if there was any popular excitement upon the subject. But this apathy, which is so apparent and striking to a stranger, must not be taken as proof that there will be a meagre vote polled. On the contrary, all authorities agree that the Connecticut farmers and artisans are to be dragged to the polls whether they will or no, and that the vote will be one of the largest ever cast in the State. Both parties have accomplished much work in a quiet way during the ten days of the canvass, and arrangements extensively made for a thorough polling of the people.

OPERATIONS OF COMMITTEES.

In the country the farmers have been ruthlessly robbed by Democratic Committee-men of all excuse for omitting to exercise the elective franchise, these thoughtful creatures having provided conveyances to take them to the polls and home again, with the smallest possible loss of time. The Republican Committees have also done much in this line, but the Democrats claim that their work has been more thorough and effectual.

THE RESULT.

Both State Central Committees claim the State, but among people generally the Democracy seem more confident than their opponents, and while they claim the election of ENGLISH as certain by a majority varying from 500 to 1,500, the Republicans only insist that the contest will be close and concede that the majority either way will be under rather than over 500, thus leaving themselves very small lee-way in a total vote of over ninety thousand. It is additional and indubitable proof of the general uncertainty that both Gov. JEWELL and Mr. ENGLISH, the rival candidates for Governor, who of course are fully informed of all the facts of the canvass, are absolutely certain of election. Among the followers the chances of ENGLISH are considered a little the best, owing to the complexion of affairs in this city, which is the Democratic stronghold of the State. Last year, owing to vicious local nominations by the Democracy, there was a strong revulsion against them, and a citizens' ticket being put forward, it was elected, and the majority on the State ticket reduced so as to carry in JEWELL. This year the Democrats have selected unexceptionable candidates for local offices, and although a citizens' combination is again being tried, and a day or two ago seemed very promising, not many Republicans now believe that it will be as potent as last year. On the other hand it is claimed that defections from the Democratic vote in the country will balance whatever may be gained from this cause in New-Haven, and thus leave JEWELL the better chance for victory. But the figures of both sides are so exceedingly misty and contradictory that only actual returns of the election can definitely settle the question. There is no doubt, however, that the Republicans will retain possession of both branches of the Legislature; although, from dissensions in their ranks, there is some danger of the election of a Democrat in the Meriden Senatorial District, now represented by a Republican.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

There appears to be no question whatever at issue before the people, editors and orators seeming through the canvass to have been beating the air to little profit. No material matter has been brought into the contest, but if successful, the Democrats already hint they will insist that that result is a rebuke of the Administration of Gen. GRANT, which it is not now claimed has been in any way on trial before a grand inquest of the people. Even if it were adverse to the Republicans the result could not be rightfully considered as a condemnation, for the reason that this election is to be determined exclusively by local causes. Republicans have ignored national affairs almost entirely, as there is no question pressing for practical decision, nor Congressmen to be chosen, and so far as the people have been publicly appealed to at all, it has been on the ground that Gov. JEWELL and his associates in the State Government should be continued in office because of their wise and economical management of affairs during the past year. In addition, there has been, of course, some iteration of the usual partisan arguments on both sides, but surprisingly little of it on either. Very flat, stale and unprofitable has been the contest, and its result will not justify much exultation on the part of those who will be victors by a hair-breadth, in a suit where there is really nothing at issue beyond the possession of a few offices in a State that so runs in the primeval grooves of honesty that they are hardly worth having.

The Election and the Weather—Effect on the Vote.

HARTFORD, April 3.—The Republicans of this city closed the campaign Saturday night with a large public meeting at Allyn Hotel, which was addressed by Hon. JULIUS L. STRONG, member of Congress from the district, and Hon. THOMAS FITCH, of Nevada. Should the north-east rainstorm continue through to-morrow it will affect the total vote. Among the hills of Litchfield County and the north-western part of Hartford County there is considerable snow, and the traveling is bad, which, besides lessening the vote, may delay the returns from some towns a little.

CUBA.

A General Movement Against the Insurgents—Surrender of a Party of Three Hundred—Capture of an Artillery Depot—Arrival of Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, April 3.—A general movement of the Spanish troops against the rebels in the Central Department has begun. Separate columns left Puerto Principe on the morning of April 1; another has marched from Puerto del Padre to attack the insurgents in the rear, and Count VALMASEDA has advanced to Canto. Gen. GOYEUCHE is in the mountains behind Sibanica. He reports that 300 rebels have surrendered there, and he discovered and captured a depot of artillery, which is supposed to be the only one the insurgents possessed, and a number of small arms. His prisoners report that the insurgent forces are in a state of dissolution. Two powerful torpedoes were recently taken from under the rails of the Nuevitas and Puerto Principe Railroad, where they had been placed for the purpose of blowing up passing trains. Forty insurgents have been killed in the Holguin jurisdiction since the opening of the campaign. A steamer arrived today from Cadiz with five hundred troops.

EUROPE.

A Ministerial Crisis Imminent in France—Pierre Bonaparte Going to Belgium—Passage of the Irish Force Bill—Colonial Policy of Spain.

PARIS, April 3.—A Parliamentary crisis is at hand. The Emperor desires to submit the new order of things to a vote of the people, and the Ministry are not willing to permit the discussion of the Senatus Consultum by the Corps Legislatif. Nothing definite on these points is known now; but declarations from the Cabinet are expected to be made at the opening of the Chambers to-morrow. It is reported that Prime Minister OLLIVIER will ask for a vote of confidence, and if this is refused, he will resign. ....Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE is still in Paris. It is said that he will go to Belgium.

LONDON, April 3.—The Irish Force bill has passed both Houses of Parliament. The House of Lords met on Saturday to receive the expected message from the Queen, approving the bill, but it was not sent in, and the House adjourned....According to the *Broad Arrow* (newspaper) the expedition to the Red River district will be composed of three hundred regulars and a force of Canadian militia, and will be under the command of Col. WOLSELEY....The betting on the University boat race is six to four in favor of Oxford.

MADRID, April 3.—In the Cortes yesterday, Señor MORET, the new Colonial Minister, in reply to a question from a Unionist Deputy, said his policy in regard to Colonial reforms would be the same as that of his predecessor. He expressed his disbelief in the rumors of disastrous events in Cuba, and discredited the report that there was any diplomatic arrangement between the United States and Great Britain on the Cuban question. A motion to postpone the consideration of the new Constitution for the Colony of Porto Rico was defeated by a vote of 103 to 13. The Unionist Deputies left the Chamber before the vote was taken.

"DOWN WITH THE TAXES."

Large Meeting in Chicago in Favor of Reduced Taxes—A Reduction of Fifty Millions Demanded.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 3.—In response to a call signed by several hundred merchants, bankers and business men generally, a mass-meeting assembled at Farwell Hall last evening to consider the subject of national taxation and revenue reform. The meeting was fair in point of numbers, intelligence and enthusiasm. Hon. W. F. CAULBOREGH presided, assisted by fifty Vice-Presidents, made up principally of leading merchants. Hon. THOMAS HOYNE presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Special Commissioner of the Revenue in his last annual report has shown that there will be a surplus in the public Treasury at the end of the present fiscal year of $125,000,000; and

Whereas, We believe that the payment of the public debt at the rate of fifty millions per annum in addition to the large expenses of the national Government is all that can be reasonably asked of the tax payers of the country at the present time; therefore

Resolved, That we call upon Congress to take immediate steps for a reduction of at least fifty millions of dollars in the rates of national taxation; that there should be an abatement of those taxes, which are most oppressive and burdensome in proportion to the amount of revenue which they yield to the Government; that taxes should be levied solely for the support of the Government and the maintenance of its credits, and that the imposition of taxes having for their object the transfer of capital from one class, section or individual to another, without the consent of the owners, is unjust, delusive, impolitic and opposed to all principles of republican government; that commerce, trade and industry are founded upon a mutual exchange of services among men, and that whatever operates to cripple or obstruct such exchange, can only be productive of loss to the whole community; that the present tariff has destroyed the ship-building industry, and almost annihilated the foreign commercial marine of the sea-board States; that it has prohibited the construction on our lakes and rivers of iron vessels with increased carrying capacity in proportion to the tonnage and draught of water, with greater durability and diminished outlay for repairs and insurance, all of which tend to materially cheapen the transportation of products; that while this tariff is unnecessarily increasing the profits of the iron producer, it is crippling the ship-building and ship-owning interests of our great lakes and rivers, so that, as respects competition with our Canadian rivals, these interests are placed by the General Government at great disadvantages, and this in the face of the most abundant natural resources for ship-building and navigation; that to the same unwise policy is chargeable in a large degree the heavy cost of railroad transportation, the cost of much of the transportation being always in proportion to the cost of iron, and that it is idle for the Western farmer, notwithstanding his superior advantages of soil and climate, to expect to compete with agriculturists in other parts of the world, when the products are conveyed to market over rails which cost seventy per cent. more than they cost elsewhere; that our system of taxation should be readjusted and simplified, with the view of raising the necessary amount of revenue from the smallest number of articles, to the end that the cost of collection may be decreased, and the fruitful source of corruption removed; that the income tax places an unjust and unequal burden upon the honest portion of the community, and operates as a discouragement to thrift as well as a premium to dishonesty, and should not be re-enacted by Congress; that the United States are under lasting obligations to Hon. DAVID A. WELLS for his terse comprehensive and invaluable reports upon the resources of the country and the principles of taxation, and that the inability of his assailants to meet his facts and arguments are made apparent by their unjustifiable and unsustained charges against his private character; that we respectfully request our members of Congress to use their influence to continue the office of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue until the reforms which Mr. WELLS has so ably presented shall have been carried into effect; that the tax on gross receipts, which enables corporations to charge their customers five times as much as they themselves pay to the Government should be entirely abolished; that the existing tax on sales which produce scarcely eight millions of revenue is an unnecessary burden, causing a loss to tax-payers far greater than the amount which is received by the Government therefrom and should be abolished; that a reduction of taxes generally will enable the Government to reduce very materially the expenses of the Revenue Department, which reduction will affect many taxes so abated; that in the present depressed state of all kinds of business it is unwise and unjust to continue paying the principal of the public debt at the rate of seven millions per month; that the debt was created for the benefit of posterity, as well as for the present generation, and that the burden of it should not be imposed wholly upon the present generation, and that we can see no economy in continuing to pay the interest on that portion of the debt which has already been extinguished; that the true method of reducing the interest on the debt is to improve our credit, that capitalists will seek to lend money at lower rates of interest, and those rates we must continue to pay so long as repudiation or confiscation, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. THOMAS HAYNE, Col. J. W. FOSTER and E. A. STORES against the protection of American industry.

FUNERAL OF GEN. THOMAS.

Correspondence Between Gen. Sherman and Mrs. Thomas—The Funeral at Troy on Friday—The Escort With the Remains.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The following correspondence is published:

ECHO, Utah, April 2, 1870.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington:

Mrs. THOMAS preferred a quiet funeral, but as you were to be there, desired to leave all the arrangements to you. Think Friday will be the better day if it is agreeable to you.

J. P. WILLARD, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2, 1870.

Gen. W. T. Sherman:

Your dispatch just received. I regret I cannot yield to the desire of having the burial at West Point. As Troy will be my future home, I feel that I must bury Gen. THOMAS in my family lot at the cemetery there. I will leave to you the arrangements for the military funeral at Troy. On the arrival of the remains they will be deposited temporarily in the receiving vault. Col. WILLARD knows my wishes. Private services have already been held here. Sincere thanks for your attention.

(Signed,) FRANCES L. THOMAS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 3, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 37.—The body of Major-Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS will be buried at Troy, N. Y., on Friday, April 8, at 12 o'clock noon, and the ceremonies will be conducted in military order under the supervision of Major-Gen. GEO. G. MEADE, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic. The escort will be a battalion of eight companies, and Gen. MEADE is authorized to use two of the companies of the Engineer Battalion from Willett's Point, two companies of general recruits from Governor's Island, and the band from West Point. All officers of the army who can be spared from duty, all civil officers of the General and State Governments, all members of the volunteer armies, civic societies and citizens generally are invited to be present to manifest their respect to the memory of him who holds a sacred place in the heart of every American.

By command of Gen. SHERMAN.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

CHEYENNE, April 3.—The remains of Gen. THOMAS passed East this afternoon. The military paid appropriate honors. A heavy rain storm is prevailing.

ALASKA.

Bombardment of Wrangel—A Communication to the President from the Indian Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 3, 1870.

The following document has been laid before the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
March 31, 1870.

SIR: I am directed by the Board of Indian Commissioners to call your attention to the recent bombardment of the Indian village at Wrangel, Alaska, by the United States troops located at that post. By referring to the two official reports, herewith accompanying, from the War and Interior Departments, called for by resolution of the United States Senate, March 14, 1870, you will see that the village was made up of well-constructed habitations, costing the inhabitants years of hard labor to build with their primitive tools; ornamented with carving in wood of most singular and elaborate workmanship; painted with curious imagery, and provided outside and in with many of the conveniences of civilized life. The testimony of LEON SMITH, the post trader, who was killed, WM. WALL and others, shows that these Indians were perfectly peaceable and "well-disposed toward the whites, honest, industrious, always anxious to get employment," and "susceptible of a high standard of cultivation." I visited their cabins and can indorse the above statements of the white residents of the village. They entertained with great delight my proposition to establish an industrial school among them, arranged enthusiastically for its location, and engaged to aid in the erection of the school building. This village, containing a population of five hundred and eight souls, of whom three hundred and forty were women and children, was cannonaded with both solid shot and shell continuously from 2 o'clock till dark of one afternoon, and resumed the next morning at daybreak—continuing we know not how long—until these helpless people begged for mercy. The military reports show that this bombardment was the result of a wanton and unjustifiable killing of an Indian named Si-wau by Lieut. LOUCKS, the second officer in command of the Post. This Indian, who was intoxicated, had severely bitten a woman's finger. The arrest of such a man as this is any day effected by two or three ordinary policemen in our cities with perfect ease and quietness. Instead of this, Lieut. LOUCKS, with twenty armed soldiers, went to his house at midnight, placed eight men outside of the door, took twelve in with him, and, though he found only two drunken Indians with their wives in the cabin, (he says "perhaps there may have been some others"—he only guesses at that,) he deliberately arranges his twelve soldiers in single file, gives them orders to fire when he shall raise his hand, and then, after some unimportant demonstrations, he says:

> "Still wishing to avoid loss of life if possible, I tried to give him two or three saber cuts over the head, to stun without killing him. In doing this I had given the preconcerted signal (by raising my hand) to fire. I should judge about six or eight shots were fired during the melee, and only ceasing by the Indian SI-WAU falling at the feet of the detachment, dead."

The effect of this firing by the soldiers was to arouse the whole Indian village, and in about an hour after it occurred a white man named LEON SMITH was shot by a cousin of SI-WAU in retaliation for the killing of his relative; and it was for the death of this Mr. LEON SMITH, though caused, as we have seen, by an officer's own cruelty, that the Post Commandant, Lieut. BORROWS, ordered the bombardment of the entire Indian village, with its 340 women and children in the middle of winter. The report of the Secretary of the Interior, on page 7, show abuses practiced on these Indians which, being allowed to go unpunished, would naturally lead to disastrous results, and on page 10 Rev. WM. DUNCAN, the most successful missionary among the Indians in British Columbia near Wrangel, says:

> "Military rule among Indians, while heathen, is, I feel sure, a fatal mistake. It will only breed the troubles it was intended to check. (The blood of poor Capt. SMITH, lately shot at Fort Wrangel, lies, I am sorry to say, at the door of military authority there, while both Indian and soldier are reciprocating their vices, and both being plunged into utter ruin. The accounts I have received from time to time of the conduct of the soldiers in the Indian camps of the coast of Alaska are truly shocking. If the United States Government did but know half, I am sure they would shrink from being identified with such abominations, and the cause of so much misery."

The San Francisco Shock—An Affrighted Population in the Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—At 11:50 A. M. today, a sharp, wicked shock of earthquake occurred here. Its duration was six seconds; the direction, from south-east to north-west, and the motion vertical. There was no damage to life, limb or property, but there was intense excitement for a few moments. All animals were terribly frightened, and several runaways resulted from the fright. The City Hall, where the Courts were in session, the Merchants' Exchange, the Mercantile Library, the Custom-house and other large buildings were instantly vacated, and a panic was created at the hotels. The streets swarmed with people in a moment. It was raining at the time. Prior to the shock the barometer was observed to fall very rapidly.

WASHINGTON.

The United States Senate—Its Aggressive Tendency in the Acquisition of Power—Its Preponderant Partisan Character—The Evils, the Necessities, and the Remedies.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 2, 1870.

No thoughtful observer of the functions of the several departments which, under the Constitution, constitute the Government of the United States, can contemplate the present attitude and composition of the United States Senate without grave reflections, leading perhaps to still graver apprehensions. When one reflects that no other department of the Government, not even the Judiciary is so far removed from direct responsibility to the people, it adds to the delicate and important character of the situation. So many events have occurred during the past two years, forcibly illustrating the aggressive character of this body, that it is no longer obligatory upon public journalists, especially those of the same political faith, to keep silence with reference to the dangers that threaten. I propose, therefore, to allude briefly to some of the questions which are beginning to produce serious comment and profound thought. The first feature is—*The aggressive tendency of the Senate in the constant acquisition of power.* The mal-administration of ANDREW JOHNSON rendered so many measures of self-defense necessary, that it became a very ordinary and almost legitimate proceeding for the Senate to assume the exercise of executive as well as legislative powers. This habit it has not abandoned. It still clings to all the essential features of the measures which it found necessary to enact against a recreant and unworthy President. A pretense of surrender was made a year ago, when, on the urgent demand of President GRANT, a few comparatively unimportant concessions were made in the Tenure-of-office act, while its very germ was kept alive by a resolute refusal to surrender the assumed right that the Senate could reinstate any man removed from office by the Executive. This is its position today, and it shows no signs of yielding. Not only is this the fact, but its existence is used, in some degree, to justify and abuse which has not even the shadow of law for its basis. As a matter of courtesy, it has been for some years customary to reject a nomination for any office in the place where a Senator resides, if the nominee should be objectionable to him. No matter of what record or standing; no matter of what efficiency or integrity the nominee may be; if he has ever been so unfortunate as to incur the personal hostility of his Senator, the Senate will reject him as a courtesy to that individual Senator, and with the expectation on the part of every other Senator that, should the necessity ever arise, the same courtesy will be extended in each individual case. Thus we have seen, within the past few months, a gallant soldier and most excellent man rejected for the position of Pension Agent at Knoxville, at the request of Senator BROWNLOW, to secure the appointment of his own son-in-law, and the rejection of a nominee for the position of Postmaster at Nashville, at the request of Senator FOWLER, in order to secure the retention of his own father-in-law. There are other encroachments, of a minor but similar character, which I have not space to allude to here. One of these—the very general exercise of the rule of secrecy, not only on all nominations, but on treaties and all other Executive proceedings—is fraught with evil, and is assuming more and more an anti-republican aspect.

The second feature is—*The irresponsibility of the Senate.* This element of danger seems to have grown into more formidable proportions within the past five years than it has ever assumed before, though the causes from which it naturally springs have always existed. As one result, we see an almost total disregard of Executive recommendations; as another, a tedious, useless, wordy, unprofitable and sometimes undignified discussion of immaterial questions, leading to a consequent disregard and neglect of the public business and of the necessities of the people and the country; as another, a failure to respond to the voice of public sentiment on occasions requiring prompt and decided action—as witness the failure of the Senate to act upon the admission of Texas, and thus secure the promulgation of the Fifteenth Amendment, whereby the new voters in the State of Connecticut are virtually deprived of their constitutional right of franchise for a whole year; and, finally, such a lack of party discipline that, notwithstanding its complexion, we have a Senate so thoroughly out of harmony with the Administration that it is almost impossible for the latter to secure the passage of any measure of distinctive policy. If Senators felt the pulse of the people more freely, through the medium of a more direct responsibility, this state of things would not exist—at the most, in only a small degree. But they are removed from the people in three degrees—first, by the manner of their election; second, by the length of their terms of office; third, by the superior exaltation of their position over that of members of the other House.

The third feature is—*The preponderant partisan character of the Senate.* The rebellion and reconstruction have resulted in the almost unprecedented formation of a legislative body, whose political division today is sixty-two Republicans and ten Democrats. But one State remains to be represented in the Senate, and her admission is as likely to increase this disproportion as to decrease it. From this situation flow many of the evils now so apparent, and it is in this direction only that we can look for their ultimate correction. One result of this overwhelming majority is that there are two, if not three, Republican parties in the Senate; another result is, that extreme measures have now a greater chance of success in the Senate than in the House; and another is, that the Republican Party at large is almost irretrievably damaged by the dissensions among its members in the Senate, and its failure to promptly co-operate with the President and the House of Representatives. These evil results have been aggravated through the influx into the Senate of the Southern members. Coming to the surface, as most of them did, on the issue of reconstruction, it is not surprising that the element should be composed of incongruous and raw material; it is, perhaps, surprising that it is not worse. But the admission of the Senators from the Southern States has lowered the average standard of ability in the Senate, and has thus increased the liability of the Senate to err in its judgment and action. Some of these Southern gentlemen are worthy representatives of their States in all respects, but it is doubtful if more than one-third of the present number will ever be returned. But, as I have already said, it is in this direction that we can chiefly look for a correction of many of the evils which now flow from the tendency and peculiar composition of the Senate. Time will undoubtedly change or modify its political complexion. If it could be done at once it would be better. If a dozen Democrats, all as able as Mr. THURMAN, were to replace a dozen of the Republicans in that body during the next thirty days it would be a great gain to the Senate, to the Republican Party and to the country. It would produce better legislation, it would consolidate the Republican Party, and it would have an undoubted tendency to place the Republican members of the Senate thoroughly *en rapport* with the Republican Administration.

This last-named necessity is upon us. There must be an administration party in Congress. There is one in the House—an active, prudent, patriotic and live party. There must be such a party in the Senate. The Republican Party deserves to retain the power it has wielded so long and so well. But it should not jeopardize that power by a failure to correct those abuses which its own ascendancy has generated. This can only be done by a cordial, earnest and unselfish co-operation of the Republican members of the Senate and the House with the members of the Republican Administration. CYMON.

Increased Receipts of Internal Revenue—Prospects of the Tariff Bill—The Georgia Bill in the Senate—Legal Status of the State—San Domingo and the Senate—The Port Warden Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The total receipts of internal revenue for the nine months ending March 31, comprising three-quarters of the fiscal year in 1870, as compared with 1869, were as follows:

Months.	1869.	1870.
July	$16,990,649 92	$21,578,634 94
August	13,900,385 70	15,015,396 81
September	9,760,796 29	13,022,303 87
October	10,092,435 34	12,064,799 57
November	9,641,364 63	13,145,569 75
December	10,201,810 33	11,737,225 05
January	11,127,801 66	12,479,009 99
February	10,272,257 89	12,115,744 40
March	11,511,992 47	12,869,818 33
Total	$103,499,334 23	$124,008,602 71

The total gain for nine months in the fiscal year 1870, as compared with the same period in the fiscal year 1869, is thus shown to be $20,509,268 48. Commissioner DELANO's estimate of receipts for the current year was $175,000,000 against $159,000,000 in 1869. This would require a gain of sixteen millions over last year. The gain is already four millions beyond this, but it is proper to say that owing to the forced withdrawal of whisky from bond in the last quarter of the last fiscal year, the receipts for the last quarter of the current fiscal year are more likely to show a decrease than increase, so that the Commissioner's estimate promises to be about fulfilled.

THE TARIFF.

The log-rolling efforts of the Protectionists to carry the objectionable features of the tariff have begun in earnest. A careful canvass of the House shows that the efforts to reduce or abolish the tariff on such articles as salt, lumber, hides, wool, &c., will probably be defeated if the Southern members can be induced to vote solidly with the Protectionists of Pennsylvania and other States. This induced the offering of the sop of cotton machinery on the free list, which has been agreed to by the Ways and Means Committee. The tariff on oils is also sought to be increased for the benefit of the lard oil interest of Ohio, and it is expected that cotton machinery, free, will be willing to pay a higher rate for the oil to run it. In this way the Southern members will not fail to perceive, after a long time, the beauties of such an arrangement. To-morrow the fight begins on sugar, and there will be a vigorous contest over the classification. The Ways and Means Committee have already made one concession since the debate began, and the House may possibly demand still more.

GEORGIA IN THE SENATE.

The Georgia case will come up in the Senate to-morrow, and it is the intention to push the consideration of the bill to a decision without the intervention of other orders. Such a respite has been given to members that there will be a fresh torrent of debate, in all probability, and not much hope of a final decision before next Saturday night. The friends of the bill, that is, those who oppose what is known as the Bingham amendment, claim twelve majority, positively, for the bill without the amendment.

A LEGAL DECISION IN GEORGIA.

There is considerable comment here over the decision just ordered by Judge ERSKINE of the United States District Court of Georgia, which declares the State Government only provisional. One STEPHENS was arrested by the military for being accessory to a murder in Texas some time ago. Judge ERSKINE issued a writ of habeas corpus, and Gen. TERRY answered the writ by producing the prisoner. The case was ably argued, and is considered legally, one of the most important that has occurred in the South. From Gen. TERRY's reply it appears that a United States officer had been murdered some time ago in Texas, and the General, believing that STEPHENS had harbored the murderer, had him arrested as accessory after the fact. The point was made by the prisoner's counsel, that the crime having been committed in another State and military district that the murderer could not be tried here, and as a necessary consequence the accessory after the fact was equally beyond the jurisdiction of any court in this military district. Judge ERSKINE, in his decision, decided that the reconstruction acts of Congress were constitutional. He also upheld the power of the General Commanding to cause arrests and punish offenders. He held that no legal State Government existed in Georgia, the present Government being provisional only. STEPHENS was discharged solely on the ground that if guilty as an accessory after the fact, in harboring the principal, he could not be held to answer for it in that district.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

The San Domingo treaty is not likely to receive much further discussion in the Senate. If not recommitted promptly it will probably be withdrawn. The President will then send another Commission to the island for the purpose of securing an amendment to certain articles of the treaty, and also for the purpose of agreeing definitely and positively upon the amount of the debt of the Republic. This has already been done to the satisfaction of the President, but inasmuch as a number of Senators desire further information and guarantees in this direction, every effort will be made to obtain them.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in the city are Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Troy; E. B. HART, of New-York; ROSWELL HART, of Rochester; and Gen. JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, of Richmond. Mr. GRISWOLD gave a dinner party at the Arlington to-night, at which were present Secretary COX, Senator Conkling, Gen. Schenck, Mr. Allison, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Eldridge and others.

THE STEAMBOAT STATUTES—THE PORT-WARDENS.

The Committee to which the measure was referred, has not yet taken any action on the bill of the Treasury Department revising and adding to the existing steamboat statutes. The Subcommittee in charge of the bill will hold a meeting this week, however, and hear some parties on special points of the bill. The Port Warden bill of New-York will be reported by the House Committee on Commerce to-morrow or after. There are very few private bills before the Committee on which action will be taken, and the Port Warden measure is one of those bills which will be reported early so as to make way for the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, over which the usual fight will, in all likelihood, take place. There is very little doubt that the bill in question will be passed. Politics will in all probability enter the debate, and that will destroy all chance of its non-approval by the House.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

A religious jubilee in honor of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was held today in Israel Church, Capitol Hall. A large audience was in attendance. GEORGE T. DOWNING, of the National Executive Committee of the colored men, opened the exercises with a few remarks, and was followed by Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN, editor of the *New Era*, who gave a brief history of the colored people, claiming that the results attained for them—freedom, universal suffrage, and civil rights—were the work of the divine power. Prof. VASHOW read an original poem, after which the exercises closed with the singing of "My Country, 'tis of Thee."

CABLE RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

Official information has just been received here, that the French Government has arranged with the French Atlantic Cable Company to cancel its exclusive concession for landing cables from the United States on French soil. The United States Government or any citizen of our country, can therefore now lay cables from the United States on French soil in reciprocation of the privilege to the French to land cables on the soil of the United States.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP IDAHO.

The steam-ship *Idaho*, from Liverpool March 23 and Queenstown March 24, reached this port yesterday. The Purser has our thanks for papers embodying miscellaneous intelligence later by two days than that at hand by the *Donau*.

SPAIN.

Stirring Speech of Castelar in the Cortes—Denunciation of Prim—Anti-Draft Manifestation in Madrid.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Saturday, March 12, 1870.

The speech just delivered by Señor CASTELAR is not so much an interpellation to the Government, as a severe, but just commentary on the wavering and irresolute policy of Gen. PRIM. Needless to say that the sound and acute judgment and the masterly oratorial powers displayed in this address created the most profound impression on the Cortes. It is to be hoped also that the hints and observations thrown out by the eminent orator, so replete with truth and good sense, will not be lost on the Deputies, but that they will awaken them to a just estimation of the unsatisfactory condition of the country. Gen. PRIM has indeed adopted a policy for which he will be heavily called to account if he does not alter it, or if matters come to a crisis. But I will refrain from commenting further, and leave the reader to judge for himself.

Señor CASTELAR rose and said:

CASTELAR'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN: Notwithstanding the morbid anxiety to which the public mind is a prey I venture to develop my interpellation to the Government. The melancholy event of Saturday imposes upon me the necessity of refraining to speak of the Duke of MONTPENSIER, for I trust, gentlemen, that I know the respect due to such great calamities. The condition of the country, gentlemen, is unhappy in the extreme. If I alone were concerned I would bow my head and await the coming of the crowning catastrophe, but I represent a community, and silence on my part would be cowardice, and implication in this fruitless revolution, which will bring us—what? A dictatorship, ripe with bloodshed and misery, and with it the ruin and dishonor of the whole nation. It is not my wish to exaggerate the evils which beset our country, but our social condition is such that complaints arise from all quarters, and it might be imagined that society in Spain is morally on the verge of ruin, to which are tending the destinies of all the Latin race. The nation complains that we are groping in the dark, ignorant of our destination. We have effected a revolution, but the national interests have been lost sight of; the public mind is tortured by doubt and anxiety; the public passions are overheated, and we do not possess that strength and vigor of mind, that energy to which elevated ideas and great principles should give birth. The President of the Council is, in my opinion, capable of heroic actions, but unable to entertain one idea. The General disposes ideas as he would soldiers; he places them in the Ministry of Finances, in the Interior and on the Ministerial benches, to defend his personal influence and power. He imagines that he is representing liberty, when thousands of citizens are in exile, when trials for Press offences take place daily, when popular demonstrations are hampered and zealously watched over, when the poor asylums are ruined, when the municipalities are penniless, when we are threatened with the conscription; he tells us that, as long as he continues in power, liberty shall be safe and inviolate, and yet, gentlemen, do we not see liberty fall, bleeding to death at his feet! Among the many Presidents of the Council and Ministers who have held posts under Government in this country, Gen. PRIM is, I think, the only one who has no politics, and, I take it, no principles. Let us prove this assertion. But a short time ago he offered the portfolio of Justice to a Deputy who had shown himself a zealous partisan of individual rights, and this gentleman having refused it, he straightway offered it to a Deputy who had just been ardently combatting them. One day he abandons Señor TOPETE, who is a forlorn hope, and afterward sides anew with him, and the hope revives. He has chosen a Minister of the Interior who continually criticises the actions of his predecessor. After having suffered two rebuffs, at Lisbon and at Florence, he declares that he will not be defeated at Madrid on the subject of the candidature for the throne. Gen. PRIM appears to have neither thought nor end in view. He leaves matters to chance—to fate. He is a cipher which might be added to all the Liberal fractions of this assembly. This comparison is not true because of his nullity—for I recognise and appreciate his great and powerful talents—but because of his irresolute and undetermined character. We will suppose the paper of the Monarchy to be quoted at 9; place Gen. PRIM on the right, it will be worth 90; place him on the left, it will be worth nine-tenths. Gen. PRIM is capable of everything, and does nothing! He is assuming a fearful responsibility; he well knows that he cannot support himself by the aid of all parties—therefore he gives them all, by his mysterious silence, hopes and expectations. See how mute are all the great orators of the Chamber. I tell you, gentlemen, that all the frankness to be found in this assembly is in my words and in the countenance of Señor TOPETE. [Laughter and loud applause.] It is the same throughout the country as in the Chamber; everyone is waiting anxiously for a solution of the present difficulty from the imperturbable and impassible General, whose policy may be very clever and profound, but is keeping the whole nation in a state of agitation and uncertainty, and making of its Government a frightful chaos. You complain, gentlemen! But why not end out at once and decisively the lingering hopes of the BOURBONS? This hopeful family, not content with having sacrificed Gibraltar, with having lost the *Americus* by their imbecility, and our fleet at Trafalgar by their cowardice; not content with having given up our country to NAPOLEON, in the shameful treaty signed at Bayonne—this detestable race, I say, would come back to Spain! It has been exterminated from the Peninsula, from France, from the two Sicilies, a foul cancer, which nations have extirpated at the root! [Loud applause.] Gentlemen, you can never hope to found a Democracy if you do not break entirely with the partisans of privilege. It is said by every one of Gen. PRIM that he knows not how to be a Conservative or a Revolutionist. He will never learn to decentralize the administration of the country, to be prudent and economical, to present moderate budgets; and yet these are the only things that can give us order and liberty. Preaching and declaiming are useless! The present Government is the most implacable enemy of democracy. It inclines toward the partisans of privilege, and turns away from the partisans of right! See for yourselves what takes place in the Chamber. The different fractions conspire one against the other. At each sitting they indulge in puerile recriminations. All concord is broken. These dissensions, which cannot fail to be apparent to all, are merely the fruits of the divergence of ideas. On this point I congratulate myself and the nation for our views. Under the guidance of the Conservatives the Ministers will become powerless. The Minister of State remains immovable and supremely indifferent to the menaces of the Ecumenical Council, which are sowing discord in all the Governments of Europe. Time was when Rome was content to condemn the philosophy of the rationalists; now she goes further, and condemns the institutions, the laws, the society of modern times, and establishes a code of morals directly opposed to that framed by ourselves. The Minister of State will say that he respects the liberty of the Church; I respect it, too; but I respect, more and above all, the liberty of the nation. When the Pope shall proclaim his infallibility and the dogma of his political supremacy and authority, which even the Middle Ages refused to recognise, I see but one way of relieving Spain from her embarrassing position: to cease all relations, political or other, with a Church which has ceased to be the temple of humility, and has become that of intolerant and bigoted arrogance. What shall I say, gentlemen, of a clergy that, instead of preaching peace and concord, takes the sword in one hand and the crucifix in the other, makes of the Bible a Koran which changes the religion of Christ, who knew how to die, into the bloody creed of Osman, who only knew how to butcher; a clergy that has transformed the Calvary, the temple of religious liberty into a temple dripping with human blood, filled with hideous tortures and all manner of infernal devices for racking with indescribable agony the human body and mind together. [Long continued applause.] The Minister of Justice ought to set at work at once to reform the clergy, but his obligations in respect of the reconciliation of the parties bind him to inaction. The same remark is applicable to the reforms in the Constitution of Porto Rico; be fears the vote of the Conservatives, who are enemies of all reforms. Let us return to Gen. PRIM; he holds us at the mercy of the army, whose discontent is only too manifest. Among the soldiers the Bourbon element is plotting actively, and they complain that, after having fought for liberty, they are denied all public rights and privileges. Gen. PRIM demanded the Dictatorship of the Chamber; he shall never have it! He is neither WASHINGTON, nor CROMWELL, nor MONK. He would do as DUMOURIEZ did—have a footing in each camp, and at his death be refused a sepulchre by his country. Let Gen. PRIM side either with the right or the left, with the Conservatives or with the Radicals, and not with all at once. Let him be the friend of the Monarchy or the friend of the Republic. I, who fear not death, but dishonor, I beseech heaven to sacrifice me a thousand times over before I see the Restoration, that foul blot on our name and on the pages of our history!

As the orator resumed his seat, the whole Chamber echoed with applause. The greatest agitation was prevalent among the Deputies; the Ministers moved restlessly in their seats.

PRIM'S REPLY.

Gen. PRIM said in reply that he should never be a partisan of the Republic; that he had a policy of his own which consisted in constituting the nation into a liberal Monarchy, voted by the Cortes and founded on the popular will; and that whenever the liberty and independence of the Chamber was threatened, he would take in one hand the flag of the Constitution, and in the other his sword; and then, woe to those who should resist him! The Dictatorship was, he said, an impossible thing. Nobody was seeking it; neither he, nor the Army, nor the Regent, nor the Ministry. The Cortes alone would decide. He added, further, that he was, and should ever remain, the staunch friend of the Liberal Union.

CASTELAR AGAIN.

Señor CASTELAR said: I may congratulate myself on having persuaded Gen. PRIM to adopt one line of politics, and, in presence of his declaration, I declare that it is exposed to a great catastrophe.

ANTI-DRAFT MANIFESTATIONS.

Yesterday, at Madrid, a manifestation was made by three thousand people against the conscription. The crowd, having assembled in the Place d'Orient, marched through Madrid in the most perfect order. But on arriving in the Place du Prado, they encountered Gen. PRIM and his child. Several of them immediately hissed the General, and threw stones, shouting "Down with the conscription!" The General, who was luckily on horseback, and accompanied by his staff, charged with them into the midst of the rioters, striking right and left with his whip. About twenty people have been arrested.

FRANCE.

Continued Proceedings in the Case of Pierre Bonaparte.

In consequence of the absence of one of the jurymen, the trial of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE was not resumed on March 22 until 11:20 A. M. The President demanded of the prisoner to explain the meaning of the phrase he had heard: "My left arm was half raised in an energetic manner." The prisoner replied that he was merely emphasizing his words. The interior of the Court was greatly crowded. The town is tranquil.

THE TESTIMONY.

M. MILLIERE gave evidence, stating circumstances preceding and following the death of VICTOR NOIR. The President reproached this witness for having proposed to the crowd to burst open the door of Prince PIERRE's house. M. MILLIERE replied that he was not then aware of the arrival of the Commissary of Police, and that he yielded to an impulse of indignation. The President, while admitting the moderation of the witness's testimony, insisted on his reproach, and asked him why he was armed. M. MILLIERE replied that he had received from his wife on his birthday a small pistol as a present, but he declared it was a defensive weapon. The Prince remarked that cuirasses and helmets were the only defensive weapons, and that the witness deserved no confidence, not having hesitated to write to the *Marseillaise*, that acquitted or condemned, the Prince would in any case be killed. M. MILLIERE formally denied this statement, and prayed the Court to protect him against the insults of the defendant. Maitre FLOCQUET, counsel for the NOIR family, demanded that M. MILLIERE should remain in Court, but to this M. GRAND PERRET, the Procureur Imperial, objected. The court, however, after deliberating, decided that M. MILLIERE should remain in court between two *gendarmes*.

A witness named M. CHABRILLAT stated that M. VICTOR NOIR had informed him on the 9th of January that he was going to see the Prince as a second of M. GROUSSET, but asked him not to publish this information.

COFFINET, the Prince's servant, deposed that the defendant said he had been struck by the biggest of the two.

BIGNET, a person of independent property, stated that he carried VICTOR NOIR to the chemist's shop, and that M. DE FOENVIELLE told him that neither he nor V. NOIR was armed, and that the Prince was the aggressor. M. DE FONVIELLE was then called, and denied the first part of the statement, but M. BIGNET persisted in his evidence.

MM. DE LA BRUYERE, CASANOBA and DE CASSAGNAC deposed to having seen traces of a blow on Prince PIERRE's face. The latter witness added that the Prince was always armed, even at home. The advocate FLOCQUET asked M. DE CASSAGNAC where the Prince was struck. The witness replied that he did not believe the fact of the blow, but had not closely observed the spot. Maitre FLOCQUET asked if the witness had ever been hurt in an assault of arms with the Prince. M. DE CASSAGNAC replied ironically that the Prince had never sought to assassinate him. Maitre FLOCQUET explained that his question had not the signification attributed by M. DE CASSAGNAC.

M. DELLAROCCA was then called, and made a lengthy statement of the quarrel between the journals *L'Avenir* and *La Revanche*; he also said that he had seen traces of the blow on the face of the Prince.

M. DE GRAVE, editor of the *Figaro*, deposed that the Prince, immediately after the event, had stated that he was struck by NOIR and threatened by M. FONVILLE, who showed a pistol. The Prince gave this witness a written statement of the facts. Questioned by the President, M. DE GRAVE said that the traces of the blow were very apparent on the side of the Prince's face under the left ear. He declared that he had asked the Prince why he did not first fire on M. DE FONVILLE. The Prince replied that he first thought of avenging the insult of the blow.

Dr. PINEL made a deposition to the same effect. He also stated that he had observed the marks of a blow behind the ear of the Prince. Having remarked this to the Prince, the latter replied, "It is nothing." The Prince was very much affected when he announced to him the death of NOIR. The witness did not believe that the contusion near the Prince's ear had been caused by a blow of the hand, but he had no decided opinion on the subject. It might, however, he said, have been caused by a ring.

The witness LABRUYERE was recalled, and said he saw a contusion under the ear.

M. DE CASSAGNAC was also recalled, and deposed that he saw a contusion on the cheek, reaching up to the ear.

MM. CASSANOBA and DE GRAVE gave the same testimony as that borne by M. DE CASSAGNAC.

The Prince, on being questioned as to the blow, stated that he was not struck behind the ear.

The advocate, LAURIER, asked M. PINEL if NOIR's gloves were intact and firm after his death. M. PINEL replied affirmatively, and he also made a declaration to the effect that NOIR had no wound on his face.

M. MOREL, Prince PIERRE's doctor, gave evidence to the effect that the Prince had received a blow on the left jaw.

A Statesman's Comparison of the Two Napoleons.

The edition of the collected political pamphlets of M. DE CORMENIN, who obtained considerable celebrity during the time of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and at the commencement of the present reign, under the pseudonym of "Timon," contains the following curious comparison between the two NAPOLEONS I. and III.:

"The nephew does not resemble the uncle, either physically or morally. The latter was abrupt to his auditors and fascinated them by his eagle glance to such a point as to disturb and confuse them. The other listens graciously, and is as phlegmatic as his uncle was impetuous. All those around the uncle could read the dramas which were passing act by act in the hero's brain. The nephew does not allow his intentions to be divined, and takes a pleasure in concealing his thoughts under his impassable features. The nephew would not have gained the great battle of Austerlitz, would not have hurried like lightning from one point to another in the last campaigns of France, and in the first of Italy would not have pronounced those memorable sayings become historical, at the Pyramids, at Jena and at Fontainebleau, would not with a strong hand have methodically reorganized the municipalities of the conquered towns, improvised kingdoms, and gained fifty-five victories in fifty-seven battles. But on the other hand the uncle would not have planned the *coup d'état* of December with impenetrable secrecy, a firmness of hand, and a vigor of resolution, which have no parallel in history. The nephew may be reproached, like the uncle, with more than one caprice of imagination, like those of Strasburg Boulogne, Sebastopol, China, Cochinchina, and Mexico. But the blame is to be attributed less to a spirit of adventure, than to the fault of the people, who should have preserved their veto over expeditions of that kind. But what the uncle would perhaps not have done the nephew proposed unasked to the nation; namely, universal and secret suffrage, and a bill of indemnity for his illegal act. And of all the Princes who have reigned over France, he has, without excepting HENRY IV., the most loved the people and done the most for them; and I regret but one thing, which is, that being born with the grave and patient spirit of a WASHINGTON, he did not prefer liberty to absolutism, and the scarf of a decennial President, open to re-election, to the hereditary sceptre of an Emperor."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HISTORY OF THE ROD IN ALL COUNTRIES FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME. By Rev. WM. M. COOPER, B. A. With numerous illustrations. London: JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN; New-York: A. BRENTANO. 1870.

This is one of the oddest books and at the same time one of the most interesting that can be imagined. It is packed full of anecdotes pathetic, whimsical, horrible and other, but it has value beyond that of a mere collection of spicy stories in that it gives succinct and authentic accounts of the rise and progress of flagellation among all known peoples. Thus, after a record of whipping among the Jews and Romans, it passes to the practice in monasteries and convents and in general among the religious orders of the Christian Church. Descriptions of penal flagellation, of the like punishment of Quakers and political offenders, of thieves and garroters, and other prisoners ensue, which, in turn, are succeeded by accounts of the use of the rod among the Chinese, Japanese and other Eastern nations. Passing thence westward, a history of the horrible Russian knout is given, which again is followed by chronicles of whipping in Africa. This leads to details of slave-beating in America, which we may read, if not with less sympathy than formerly, at least with less shame. The author returns to the Old World to trace the course of corporal punishment in France and Germany, and then takes up the subject of flogging in the army and navy. What is called domestic flagellation is next discussed, including not only the thrashing of children but of wives and other adults. Notes of similar discipline in schools are then profusely supplied, beginning many years ago, and coming down to our time. The whipping of young ladies constitutes a curious chapter, and will be read with great interest, now that we are instructed that in England at least this custom prevails even at the present day. Some miscellaneous chapters wind up the volume, including a description of various instruments of whipping, of the anthology of the rod, and of "eccentric," and other modes of flagellation that have at various periods been resorted to. Of the almost innumerable stories here presented, a few are old, but many are, to ourselves, quite fresh, and nearly all are well told. It may interest strong-minded ladies to know that in Russia married women take it as a token of love from their husbands to be well beaten. "They consider it as a real contempt, and as evidence of a waning tenderness, if they are not chastised from time to time; and such a custom is not peculiar to persons of the lower classes, but is common to them with the higher classes of society." A story is told of a Frenchman married to a "handsome Russian lady, who, after fourteen days of supreme enjoyment," became very melancholy, showing signs of the most profound grief. The young husband being very anxious to know the cause of her sorrow, she explained the matter, after much questioning on his part, by saying, "How can I believe that you love me? We have already been united four weeks, and you have not yet beaten me once!" The husband was delighted to learn that her grief could be so easily assuaged, and lost no time in procuring a tender and elegant rod, with which he, on suitable occasions, bestowed on her the necessary tokens of his love. Whipping has been from time immemorial, in various countries, the efficient resource with refractory servants. How would our "help" in New-York relish its occasional application among themselves! The book is, as we have said, filled with diverting material, and, we should say, must have the same attractions for schoolboys that records of the inquisition might have had for Christians and Jews after the abolition of that horrible institution. It may be pronounced on the whole an entertaining compilation that certainly displays not a little industry, and that for occasional reference will always possess a definite value.

HARMONY IN RELIGION. By a Roman Catholic Priest. MOFFAT & CO.; London.

This little book contains a plea for Church union, or more correctly, for Christian union, from an unexpected source. The author is a priest of the Roman Catholic Church in England, but he does not sympathize with the ultramontane views of Dr. MANNING and Cardinal CULLEN, nor with the schemes of the Council now in session at Rome. His plea is for union between Protestants and Catholics, upon the basis of mutual concession. He contends that much could be yielded to those whom he styles "dissenters," rather than heretics, without impairing the dignity or injuring the essential doctrine of the Catholic Church. He favors the abandonment of the temporal power, the celebration of the mass in English, the giving of the cup in the eucharist to the laity, a modification of the requisition of clerical celibacy and the general redressing of abuses which have crept into the Church. Having gone thus far to meet Protestants, the author thinks it not asking too much for them to yield somewhat in their views as to the number of the sacraments, the doctrines of transubstantiation, justification and purgatory, and in the outward celebration of Church services. If all Roman Catholics were as liberal as this writer, there might certainly be approach toward union both by Protestants and Catholics, but while so much bigotry and intense sectarianism is displayed, as has recently been evinced in legislation, and by the religious Press, we see little reason to hope for a speedy realization of this author's plans.

LIFE PICTURES OF THE PASSION OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST. Translated from the German of Rev. Dr. JOHN EMMANUEL VEITH, formerly preacher of St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna, by Rev. THEODORE WORTHEN, Albany, N. Y. Boston: Published by PATRICK DONAHOE.

This author is already somewhat known to American readers by the translation of his sermons upon the *Instruments of the Passion of Christ*, and the present volume will add to his reputation. In these "life pictures" Dr. VEITH portrays the characters of the principal persons, good and bad, who were connected with the sufferings and death of Jesus Christ. He shows much skill in analyzing character, and a practical experience of the varieties of human nature; his illustrations are often homely, but always fresh and admirable in their adaptation to the design of the writer; and the extent and direction of his learning is apparent from the abundant use of it throughout these lectures. Protestants will find much occasion to dissent from his views, but will hardly condemn the spirit of his writings; and devout Catholics will read with unqualified admiration and delight sermons whose vivacity and force are neither weakened nor removed by a translation; and all such readers will also be glad to know that another volume of forty-six meditations upon the sufferings of Christ, by the same author, is now in the hands of the translator.

MEN AND MYSTERIES OF WALL-STREET. By JAMES K. MEDBERY. With original illustrations. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. 1870.

Most of this book will be like a twice-told tale to the "men" of Wall-street themselves, to whom its "mysteries" are in general sufficiently intelligible. But to the mass who look at the great drama of speculation from the public side of the footlights, and who know little or nothing of what is going on behind the scenes, Mr. MEDBERY's pages may be interesting and in some instances instructive. The work gives an account of the New-York Stock Exchange, of the machinery of speculation, of margins and the loan market, of the great operators of the Gold Room and gold brokers, of the Mining Board, and many other matters and persons put together in a way that indicated the possession by the writer of considerable tact and industry. There is an abundance of "personal" detail which will be eagerly read, no doubt, although much of it has already appeared in the newspapers. On the other hand there are some points that are either new or freshly discussed, and which will attract proportionate interest. The following specimen of the personal sketches, being an account of a gentleman now no more, will illustrate Mr. MEDBERY's style of treatment:

> There are operators and operators. There are men who move noiselessly, spread their nets, gather in a great harvest, retire, reappear, but love not the glory of notoriety nor the éclat of a large clientage. * * * The master-spirit which has controlled the destiny of the market is content to leave the world to its surmises. Of this class was HENRY KEEP. Tradition affirms that he was born in a poorhouse, and worked for some years as an apprentice to the selectmen of the town. The American who can boast of a similar career with KEEP's might well be proud of a like nativity. To begin without a mill, and to sleep the final sleep of the prosperous under a mausoleum costing a hundred thousand,—that is what Wall-street did for him whom it habitually named Henry the Silent. Seldom is a man so happily characterized in a word. He dealt in monosyllables. Whatever is known of his stock operations comes from his friends, not himself.
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> At nineteen he tired of his rural apprenticeship, and ran away to Rochester. There he secured the position of boot-black and porter of a hotel. Saving his wages and carefully watching his chances, he saw an opportunity for making something by buying uncurrent money between the United States and Canada. After accumulating a few thousands, he opened what was known as Keep's Bank. By 1854 he was worth $60,000. That year he came to New-York. By '59 his capital was so far augmented that he was ready to enter into that lucrative and passionate pursuit of wealth which attaches to speculations of comprehensive grasp and upon the grand scale. He purchased great quantities of Michigan Southern when it was selling at $5 a share. He also profited largely in Chicago and Alton, and his operations in Cleveland and Toledo, during '61, were very extensive. His great achievement was in Chicago and Northwestern. A "pool" was formed in October, '67. More than 25,000 shares in addition to the whole capital stock were purchased. RUFUS HATCH, a well-known broker, was very prominent in this corner. Through his manipulations the realizations netted $2,185,000 in eight months. KEEP's share alone was a million and a half. He died in the Summer of 1869, leaving four and a half millions to his family.

THE NATURAL SPEAKER. Being selections to aid the student in acquiring a simple, natural, business-like style of speaking. By JOSEPH ALDEN, D. D., LL.D., President of the New-York State Normal School; with a prefatory note by JAMES MCCOSH, D. D., LL.D., President of the College of New-Jersey. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

Few men could have made a better "Speaker" than Dr. ALDEN has in making this book. As Professor of Rhetoric in Williams College for many years, as President of Jefferson College, and also of the New-York State Normal School, he has had experience in training the young of our land which is equaled by few. His rules of criticism are clear and judicious. His extended knowledge of English and American authors, and his excellent taste and judgment in selection, joined with his long practical experience in teaching rhetoric and elocution, have prepared him to make an admirable book. Dr. MCCOSH's introduction is brief and pointed. He acknowledges the defects which exist in the British schools and seminaries, in the education of speakers, and yet is not convinced of the perfection of American oratory as exemplified in our colleges, lyceums, pulpits and halls of legislation; and, therefore, he warmly commends a book which aims at simplicity, directness and force as the result of its teaching. In these respects we have seen no book superior to that of President ALDEN.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO MATTHEW; WITH NOTES. Intended for Sabbath-schools, Families and Ministers. By NATHANIEL MARSHMAN WILLIAMS. With illustrations. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

This commentary is upon the plan of BARNES, JACOBUS and others who have written more for popular use than for scholars and critical students. Mr. WILLIAMS has availed himself of the results of learning and research in the preparation of this work, and especially of the labors of Baptist divines and scholars, with whom he sympathizes in doctrinal and ecclesiastical views. His statements, however, are not dogmatic, but are accompanied by a candid and often extended discussion of the subject which occasions a variety of views among Christians. The notes which attend the volume are frequent and valuable, and few commentaries have more varied or better illustrations of scenes and objects mentioned in the text. This book will probably be followed by volumes upon the other portions of the New Testament, and the series will be a contribution to that literature which the Bible has evoked, not unworthy of the denomination for whose use they are especially prepared.

ROME AND ITALY AT THE OPENING OF THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL: Depicted in Twelve Letters written from Rome to a Gentleman in America. By EDMOND DE PRESSENSE, D. D., Pastor of the Evangelical Church in Paris. Translated by Rev. GEO. PRENTICE, A. M. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN. 1870.

The writings of Dr. DE PRESSENSE are so well-known and appreciated in the United States that anything from his pen is looked for with interest here, and when the subject is one of such universal attractiveness as that of the present volume, the work is sure to receive a large share of attention. The two books by which this learned divine has become known among us have enabled us to perceive and acknowledge the merits which have gained him his European reputation and to congratulate Evangelical Christianity on the accession of so strong a brain and so vigorous a pen. The Letters before us have not yet been and for some time to come will not be published in Europe, and, as the last letter is dated at Florence, Dec. 23, 1869, Dr. DE PRESSENSE's views come to us with all the advantage of freshness. The publishers call them a "pen photograph" of the revered writer's impressions on visiting Italy at the opening of the Council; and the description, if hackneyed, is in this case happily applied. The letters are spirited, graceful and highly instructive. Mr. PRENTICE's translation is both faithful and elegant, and will, we are sure, be widely and eagerly read. We are glad to know that the publishers of this volume are about to print an edition of M. DE PRESSENSES' *Early Days of Christianity*, the one of his three important works not yet republished in this country.

Books Received.

—HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, 1870. *History of the American Civil War*. By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D., LL.D. Vol. III. Containing the events from the proclamation of the emancipation of the slaves to the end of the war.

—ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, New-York, 1870. *Warp and Woof: A Book of Verse*. By SAMUEL WILLOUGHBY DUFFIELD.

—ADAMS & CO., Boston, 1870. *The Career of the Christ-Idea in History*. By HUDSON TUTTLE. Author of the *Career of the God-Idea in History*.

—ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston, 1870. *An Old-Fashioned Girl*. By LOUISA M. ALCOTT. Author of *Little Women*.

—THOMAS C. JACK, Edinburgh; SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO., New-York, 1870. *Ecclesiastical Art in Germany During the Middle Ages*. By Dr. WILHELM LUBKE, Professor of Art History in Stuttgart. Translated from the fifth German edition with appendix. By [illegible] A. WHEATLEY. Illustrated with [illegible] engravings.

—Ibid. GOETHE'S *Hermann and Dorothea*. Translated by ELLEN FROTHINGHAM.

—A. ROMAR & CO., San Francisco and New-York. *Onward: A Lay of the West*. By A. W. PATTERSON.

—Protestant Episcopal Society, New-York, 1870. *Pictures for the Little Ones—With Stories.*

—TINSLEY BROTHERS, London, 1870. *The Gaming Table; Its Votaries and Victims, in all Times and Countries, Especially in England and France*. By ANDREW STEINMETZ, Esq., &c., in two volumes. For sale in New-York by A. BRENTANO.

—JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, London, 1870. *A History of the Rod in all Countries from the Earliest Period to the Present Time*. By Rev. WM. M. COOPER, B. A. With numerous Illustrations. For sale in New-York by A. BRENTANO.

—D. APPLETON & CO., New-York, 1870. *Proverbs, Ecclesiastes* and *The Song of Solomon*, with notes critical, explanatory and practical. By Rev. HENRY COWLES, D. D.

—CARLTON & LANAHAN, New-York. *Sermons*. By R. WINTER HAMILTON, D. D., LL. D., author of the *Doctrine of Rewards and Punishments*.

—Ibid. *Home Life, or How to Make Home Happy*. Five illustrations.

—Ibid. *The Young Shetlander and His Home*. By Rev. B. K. PEIRCE, D. D. Eleven illustrations.

—Ibid. *Rome and Italy at the Opening of the Ecumenical Council*, depicted in twelve letters written from Rome to a gentleman in America. By EDMOND DE PRESSENSE, D. D. Translated by Rev. GEORGE PRENTICE, A. M.

—CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., New-York, 1870. *The Sublime in Nature*; compiled from the descriptions of travelers and celebrated writers. By FERDINAND DE LANOYE. With large additions.

—Ibid. *Wonders of Glass-Making in All Ages*. By A. SAUZAY. Illustrated with sixty-three engravings.

—LEYPOLDT & HOLT, New-York, 1870. *The Hohensteins*; a novel. By FREDERIC SPIELHAGEN.

—D. APPLETON & CO. *Home Influence*: A tale for Mothers and Daughters. By GRACE AGUILAR. New edition.

CURRENT NOTES.

Connecticut should re-set its JEWELL in its Gubernatorial chair to-day.

Fifteen counties in Tennessee give 31,550 majority for the new constitution.

Some of the Mississippi legislators wants to fund the State debt.

The Governor of Iowa is to have his salary raised to $3,600.

The Republicans of Oregon will hold their State Convention in Portland on Thursday next.

Miss MARGARET TAYLOR, the oldest lady in Tennessee, died in Murfreesboro' last week, aged 107 years.

The Boston *Transcript* thinks that England's great present want is a Deaf Asylum for the sole use of British sea captains.

The ship *R. C. Winthrop* cleared at Charleston, S. C., for Liverpool, on Wednesday, with a cargo of cotton, &c., valued at $282,683.

Mr. JAMES MILLS has become editor of the Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman*, which has just been enlarged and appears in new type.

A Utica paper reports that there are eleven prisoners in the Rome jail, "three of them females, for being drunk in the streets."

A Massachusetts woman gathers her "jewels" around her to the number of twenty-five, and the Boston *Traveller* says that a more wealthy woman is seldom seen.

The Nyack (Rockland County) *Journal* appears in a beautiful new dress, and is very proud of it. It is an excellent local paper, and deserves its success.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has written to Washington denying that when he withdrew from the Senate, Mr. CAMERON told him that a negro would succeed him.

A San Francisco Judge said recently in admitting the testimony of a Chinaman, that he would admit the testimony of a dog if he had apparently been wronged and were capable of telling his story about it.

The Kentucky Legislature has killed a bill for the registration of births, marriages and deaths, and one of the Democratic papers of the State mourns the lack of an enlightened public spirit thus manifested.

St. Louis has an election for minor city officers, including the School Board, to-morrow. Opposition to the public school system on the part of a portion of the community renders the election interesting and locally important.

There were recently living in a small town in Vermont, four widows, all eighty years old or more, all totally blind, highly respected and each tenderly cared for by an unmarried daughter. One of the quartette died last week.

A Sacramento man thinks he will gratify the President by sending him a monstrosity, which he calls a cigar, thirty-eight inches long and fourteen inches in circumference, and weighing six pounds.

Both branches of the Legislature of Iowa have passed a resolution for a woman's suffrage amendment to the State Constitution. It must be agreed to by the next Legislature and ratified by the people in 1872 before it can be of effect.

The special election for member of Congress in the Tenth District of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. TRUMAN H. HOAG, takes place today. The candidates are, Dr. E. D. PECK, Republican; WILLIAM D. HILL, Democrat; and F. M. CARTER, Repudiating Democrat.

The editor of the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* complains that after serving on the Grand Jury from Nov. 1, 1869, to March 31, 1870, he has just received notification to serve as a petit juror for three months more, under a penalty of $40. He mildly adds that a little reflection will satisfy anybody that this will not begin to do.

Southern papers and people are enthusiastic over the visit of Gen. LEE. The *Phœnix* says that at Columbia, S. C., one Ex-Confederate said, with tears falling down his manly cheeks, "General, we were overpowered, not whipped;" and the crowd took it up and repeated it: "Overpowered, but not whipped."

Portsmouth, N.H., has a restaurant where one can obtain a piece of beef or fowl cooked in a tin-kitchen before a wood fire, bread baked in a pan covered with hot coals, and anything else requisite for a substantial meal cooked in the style of fifty and more years ago. And Portsmouth boasts of it.

Shining by reflected light, a country paper illustrates a point by saying that "As the shadow of the sun is largest when his beams are lowest, so we are always least when we try to make ourselves the greatest." This is doubtless very "pretty" and all that before you come to think of it, but how can the sun cast a shadow at any time?

A wife in Michigan has recovered in Court, under the provisions of the Prohibitory Liquor law of the State, the money paid by her husband during the past six years to a saloon-keeper for liquor, the ground being that the money was paid without consideration, liquor not being property.

The Superior Court of Chicago has decided that a promissory note given by a candidate for public office to a rival candidate, the consideration being that the receiver of the note shall withdraw from the candidacy, is void, for the reason that such a contract is contrary to public policy, and of a character tending to debauch public morals.

The total amount of the Massachusetts town debts is $34,826,860, one-half of which is the indebtedness of Boston, Chelsea, North Chelsea and Winthrop. The total county debt amounts to $679,462 06, making the gross indebtedness of the cities, towns and counties $35,506,322 57, upon a valuation of a thousand millions of dollars. The deposits in the savings institutions are over $20,000,000.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that the pearl fishery on the eastern coast of Lower California, which is prosecuted with profit, is now in the hands of [illegible] Indian divers. The principal stations are La Paz, Loreto and Mulejé. The gross receipts of the last season, extending from May to October, were valued at $77,000, one-third in shells and two-thirds in pearls.

Mr. GOLLADAY made a speech in Russellville, Ky., last week, in explanation and vindication of his action in the appointment of a cadet. He said he had been deceived as to the residence of the appointee, that there was no corruption, and that he did not intend to do wrong. He complained of the course of the Democratic Press in his State, saying that they had inflicted upon him the most excruciating torture by collecting and publishing all that had been written against him; and, claiming that he is still a member of Congress, his resignation not having been formally accepted by that body; he complained that he found on his return some six Democratic candidates wanting his position.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH

Dedication of the Church of the Epiphany—Imposing Ceremonies—Sermon by Rev. Father Preston.

The new Catholic Church of the Epiphany, in Second-avenue, near Twenty-first-street, which, after the most assiduous labors on the part of Rev. Dr. R. L. BURTSELL, its pastor, has at last been brought to completion, was yesterday dedicated to the service of Almighty God, a congregation which filled the edifice in every part being in attendance. This church is 75 feet front by 145 feet deep and 77 feet in height. Its style of architecture is Lombardic. On the northern end of the front is a tower and steeple running up to the height of 115 feet. The material of which the edifice is built is Newark brown stone, with facings of white Ohio stone. There are three front entrances to the church proper, over the center of which extends a stone portico with marble pillars on either side. The entrances to the basement, which is used for chapel purposes, are on a level with the street, one at each side of the three entrances to the church, which latter are raised seventeen steps above the ground level. The building is capable of seating about 1,700 people. It has galleries which extend from the front to within about twenty feet of the sanctuary rail, the intermediate space being open. The windows are all "frosted" and lined rectangularly with clear glass. The interior presents a charming and most artistic appearance, the ceilings being frescoed with gilt stars on a ground of dark blue, and the walls with red pointings on a gray ground. On the ceiling, which runs above the center aisle, situated equidistantly, there are religious emblems done in gilt. The main altar sets into a semi-circular outwork, the ceiling and walls of which are frescoed in red and gilt. Above this altar, about midway in the crescent-like ceiling, is the Star of the Epiphany, in heavy gilt, having on either side the Alpha and Omega in a monogram, above and forming part of which is the cross. The altar is of pure white marble, except the three front panels, which are each particolored, black predominating, and have religious insignia on their faces. The sanctuary is large and commodious. On the sides of the main altar there are two small altars, fronting the side aisles, both of marble, one dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and the other to St. Joseph, each of which is surmounted by a large statue of its patron, appropriately colored. These altars are separated from the sanctuary of the main altar by a wall on either side of the latter, giving them the appearance of having each a small chapel by itself. The whole interior, in fact, is most appropriately designed and decorated in the highest style of art, and for beauty of finish will compare favorably with any religious edifice in the city. The cost of this church is $115,000.

The dedicatory services began at 11 A. M., Very Rev. Dr. STARRS, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese, officiating, assisted by Rev. Fathers BURTSELL, LOUGHRAN, MCSWEENEY, MCGLYNN, MCCARTHY, HEALY, BODFISH, and other clergymen. The procession was composed of a large number of acolytes in soutaines and berettas of red and white, the cross-bearer, thurifer and incense-bearer, with black soutaines and white surplices, the ladies of the sodality of the Blessed Virgin in dresses and veils of pure white, the reverend clergy in cassock and surplice, and Very Rev. Dr. STARRS wearing a cope heavily embroidered with gold lace. After making the circuit of the church outside, the procession entered through the main door, and passing down the center aisle chanting the dedicatory psalm, the priests and acolytes entered the sanctuary, and kneeling before the main altar intoned the Litany of the Saints, after which they made the circuit of the church inside, Dr. STARRS aspercing the walls as he passed along. They then returned to the sanctuary, where Dr. STARRS intoned the appropriate prayers, and the dedicatory services proper were concluded.

Solemn high mass was then begun, Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN, of St. Stephen's, officiating as celebrant, Rev. Dr. MCSWEENEY, of the cathedral, as deacon, and Rev. Father LOUGHRAN, curate of the Epiphany, as subdeacon. After the singing of the first Gospel, Rev. THOS. S. PRESTON, of St. Ann's, preached a sermon, taking as his text the second verse of the second chapter of St. Matthew: "Where is he that is born King of the Jews? For we have seen his star in the east and are come to adore him." The reverend gentleman gave a résumé of the scriptural account of the actions of the Eastern Magi, who came from their Oriental homes to Bethlehem for the purpose of paying the tribute of their faith by adoring their new-born Savior, the child Jesus. He explained also the typical meaning of the gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh, which these kings and sages laid at the feet of the infant Man-God, and showed how the prophecies were fulfilled in these actions of the Magi. He then drew a parallel between the faith which animated the Eastern Kings and the Catholic faith, which animated the congregation before him to erect this magnificent temple to the honor of the most High God, and congratulated the congregation and its pastor on the successful completion of their joint labors of love. He then alluded to the fearful strides that infidelity and irreligion are making in this country, attributing their spread to the breaking of the bond of Catholic unity by MARTIN LUTHER, and predicting that Protestantism would soon resolve itself into simple Deism. The very divinity of Christ, he said, is now boldly and unblushingly denied by sects that call themselves Christian. One after another the teachings of Christianity are being given to the winds, and infidelity is boldly coming to the front—the legitimate result of that avowal which declared that man's poor human reason was fully equal to the declarations of Christ, and as capable of guiding men aright as are the teachings of the Church by Him established, and which has held one unchanging faith from His time till this very day. He closed by appealing to his hearers to make use of the additional opportunities held out to them to live a life of grace and to walk constantly in the fear of God—to be, in fact, Catholics not in name alone but in practice—and thus to do their part toward stemming the tide of infidelity that threatens to undermine the Christian Church, and to do all in their power to save this, the land of their love, for whose prosperity they would willingly lay down their lives, from the terrible consequences that ensue to every nation that forgets God and spurns His divine law.

The mass was then continued to its close, after which a solemn "Te Deum" was sung and the procession returned to the vestry.

The musical exercises were excellently rendered by a full choir and orchestra, with organ accompaniment. The mass sung was in C minor, the composition of Prof. DACHAUER, organist of St. Ann's, who presided at the organ on this occasion, and conducted the exercises. The orchestra was led by Prof. EBEN. The soloists were: Miss A. WELLS, soprano; Miss SAYRES, contralto; Sig. ERRANI, tenor; Sig. RANDOLFI, baritone; Sig. DHASLERR, basso.

EXERCISES IN THE EVENING.

At 8 o'clock in the evening Right Rev. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, late Bishop of Pittsburg, now a member of the Society of Jesus, lectured on "Papal Infallibility and the Ecumenical Council" before a very numerous congregation. Solemn vespers were also sung, under the direction of Prof. MILLARD, who presided at the organ. Dr. O'CONNOR's lecture was an exposition of the principles upon which the Catholic faith is founded, and a setting forward of the grounds upon which Catholics claim that the Church is not liable to err in its teachings. Regarding the matter of the Pope's infallibility, toward which he strongly inclined, he avowed that its definition, if its being declared a dogma by the Council, would simply be a formal declaration by that body of what has been the belief of the early fathers, and of the Church itself from the beginning. He corrected the notion which obtains among non-Catholics, that such definition is calculated to interfere with the rights of any people, or that it will be in any wise in opposition to real liberty or to legitimate progress. The proceeds of the lecture were large—the price of admission being $1—and will do much toward paying off the debt still remaining on this beautiful church, which is, in every sense, worthy the untiring zeal and laudable efforts of Dr. BURTSELL, who has, after surmounting most formidable obstacles, brought his labors to such full fruition, and who deserves great praise, not only from the newly-formed parish over which he is placed, but from the Catholic community of the diocese at large.

Probable Suicide of an Othello.

Coroner KEENAN intends to investigate the case of WM. HOLLAND, a colored man, who died under suspicious circumstances, at No. 16 Laurens-street. He lived with a white woman as his wife, and they frequently quarreled. On Friday afternoon the woman left the house contrary to HOLLAND's wish, and was absent all night. The following morning HOLLAND was found dead on the bed. No marks of violence were found on the body, which was removed to the Morgue for post-mortem examination by Dr. CUSHMAN. The woman is still missing, and as it is suspected that she may have poisoned deceased, the Police are searching for her.

THE NEW CHARTER.

The Citizens' Association Urging its Adoption.

Letter to the State Senate—Many of the Proposed Reforms Previously Recommended by the Association—Strong Arguments in Their Favor—Petition from Business Men.

The following communication has been addressed by Mr. PETER COOPER, President of the New-York Citizens' Association, to the members of the New-York State Senate, strongly urging the adoption of the charter now awaiting the action of that body:

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 813 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1870.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Senate of the State of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Citizens' Association, which has been engaged for six years in the effort to obtain a good Municipal Government and good local officers for the City of New-York, begs leave respectfully to address you on the subject of the proposed charter, called "An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York," which passed the Assembly on the 30th of March, and is now before your House. The Association fully expresses the opinion of a large body of citizens and tax-payers of this City in stating that a change in the form of our local Government is absolutely necessary.

Nothing is so subversive of official order and well-doing as the absence of responsibility. A local power to which complaints of official misconduct can be made when cause arises is an absolute necessity. The public officer who is derelict in duty must feel that he is to be held to strict accountability. The fixing of responsibility is the beginning of honesty. The same power to set their affairs right and discharge dishonest public servants, as each individual possesses in his private business, must be secured to the people at large in regard to local officers.

This inestimable privilege is secured to the people of this City in the proposed new charter by section 29, in which it is provided that the Court of Common Pleas shall try all charges against our local officers, and if the Court sustain the charges, the office becomes vacant; and also that the Mayor shall have power of impeaching all heads of departments, and the Common Council shall have the power of impeaching the Mayor. This provision is far in advance of any reform ever yet afforded our citizens by the Legislature, and secures to us a tribunal before which all complaints can be laid, which is of high judicial character, is in the midst of our people, easy of access, and unapproachable by improper influences.

The Association, as far back as 1866, prepared a plan by which the Croton Aqueduct Board and the Street Commissioner Department should be consolidated into one office, to be called the Board of Public Works, in order to effect the following reforms, viz.:

1. Avoid the conflict of jurisdiction which had at that time existed as to the public streets between the above-named independent departments.

2. Put a stop to the various ingenious schemes by which contractors for either of those departments aided each other in one job, and received pay from both sources for it.

3. Curtail the immense force of men under pay, which could be reduced if one head directed the work of both Boards.

4. Reduce the expense of keeping up two distinct sets of officers, to direct the work which one man could effect.

The Association perceives that the proposed new charter carries out fully that part of the plan which the Association urged so long ago. By section 77, the two present departments are consolidated into one—five officers at an aggregate salary of $37,500, are replaced by one Commissioner at a salary of $7,500, and a "Board of Public Works" established on the principle of that now in successful operation in London, with the balance of economy in favor of our own.

During the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869, the Citizens' Association made repeated efforts to obtain the establishment of a separate Board, to have exclusive charge of the inauguration of a new and perfected system of wharves and piers fit for the growing necessities of our commerce, and commensurate with the importance and future of our City. The Association desired to have a Board of five persons appointed to take entire charge of the docks and slips, with full power in relation thereto. Such a Board is established by the new charter, and the authority is given to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund by the Legislature to appoint and establish the duties of the new Board. In addition to these beneficial provisions, which seem to be conceived in a progressive spirit, and with the ruling idea of municipal improvement, the Association finds in the new charter the following salutary enactments:

1. That no taxes can be levied or imposed upon our people, and no money shall be borrowed or debt contracted in the name of our City, except the Legislature of the State gives special authority therefor.

2. That all the powers of the Common Council shall be subordinate to, and be exercised in conformity with such instructions and limitations as the Legislature shall prescribe.

3. That the Board of Aldermen, which controls the legislative power of our City, is made elective upon a general ticket, instead of, as now, being composed of Ward politicians. This change is one of the most important in the whole charter. If carried out it is virtually the redemption of the good name of our City. A Board of Aldermen composed of respectable merchants, such as in former times served our City for the honor of it, without pay in that capacity, will be the greatest assurance of reform. It will put a stop forever to such extravagant proceedings as those inaugurated by the present Common Council in the matter of paving jobs, by which it is computed that, if carried out, over $3,000,000 of assessments will be fastened on our citizens, and this in the last three months.

4. That any ordinance of the Common Council involving the expenditure of money can only be passed by a two-thirds vote; and no money for celebrations, processions, or entertainments shall be expended except upon a four-fifths vote; and no additional allowances beyond the legal claim of any party shall be made, except by a unanimous vote. These provisions are far more stringent than any which now exist.

5. That all the ornamental parks of our City are placed in the charge of the same Board which has the care of the Central Park; a provision which the Association has often recommended as the only way to insure the usefulness and beauty of all the lower parks.

6. That no expenditure shall be made or liability incurred by any department, whether ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation has previously been made therefor. This prevents the local officers running the City in debt, and if strictly carried out puts an end to the abuse of "judgments" so long complained of.

7. That the provisions of the present charter as to improper proceedings by local officers, improper legislation by the Common Council, bribery and the protection of City property, are preserved.

8. That the Mayor of the City of New-York has the power of appointing all the heads of departments mentioned in the charter, being eleven departments with a total of thirty-two heads to appoint, thus making him responsible in the most unequivocal manner for the good character, high standing and competency of the persons appointed, and for the effective and honest government of our City.

This plan, as also the plan of a Board of Public Works and a separate Board to have charge of the wharves and piers, was recommended to the late Constitutional Convention, in a memorial, by the following committee, appointed by the Citizens' Association, Aug. 22, 1867, to prepare a basis or general plan for the local government of the City of New-York: James Brown, Charles Tracy, Benjamin W. Bonney, Horatio Allen, Samuel Willets, James Boorman Johnston, Edwin Hoyt, Theodore W. Riley, Paul Spofford, Murray Hoffman, Thomas J. Powers, James Lenox, William M. Vermilye, Willard Parker, Robert Colgate, Gen. F. Noyes, J. F. D. Lanier, William H. Fogg, Seth. B. Hunt, Robert L. Stuart, Benj. D. Sullivan, Geo. A. Wicks, Alex. Hamilton, Jr., Thomas H. Faile, William Wood, John Taylor Johnston, Paul N. Spofford, John E. Williams, James M. Constable, Moses G. Baldwin, Samuel S. Constant, Peter Moller, Howard Potter, A. R. Wetmore, Stewart Brown, Le Grand Lockwood, Allan McLane, John A. Weeks, Geo. S. Coe, Charles H. Marshall, Moses H. Grinnell, John S. Williams, Chas. H. Ludington, William D. Morgan, Matthew P. Read, Jacob A. Westervelt, Joseph W. Alsop, John H. Sherwood, H. S. Terbell, Charles W. Talbot, William Bloodgood, William A. Guion, William F. Cary, Barnet L. Solomon, David Stewart, William A. Booth, William Gothout, and William B. Dinsmore.

9. That while the metropolitan character of the commissions is changed, all the beneficial provisions of the act creating them are retained.

The Association would state that there are so many provisions in the proposed new charter which are decided improvements upon the existing local Government, that the Association respectfully asks its enactment into law at your hands as the greatest benefit we can obtain for this community. Very respectfully,

PETER COOPER,
President of the Citizens' Association of New-York.

Accompanying this letter was the following petition from eminent business men of this City:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 2, 1870.

PETITION IN FAVOR OF THE PROPOSED CHARTER.

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of New-York:

We, the undersigned, citizens and property-owners of the City of New-York, respectfully petition your honorable body in favor of the passage of the bill entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York," which passed the Assembly March 30, 1870. We consider that this bill should receive the support of all who desire to give New-York City a symmetrical, efficient and honest local Government, because:

1. It abolishes the present system of electing the Aldermen by districts, and substitutes the system of electing them by general ticket, thereby securing to our people the opportunity of selecting a class of men in whom our citizens will have confidence.

2. It makes a unanimous vote of the Board of Aldermen requisite to increase the salary of any public officer, or to create any new office.

3. It unites into a Board of Public Works the powers now devolved upon the separate and often conflicting departments, the Street Department and the Croton Aqueduct Department.

4. It establishes a Board of Docks to inaugurate a comprehensive system of wharves and piers commensurate with the wants of our commerce.

5. It makes the Mayor the actual head of our local Government by reposing in him the appointing of the heads of the chief executive departments, without the necessity of confirmation by the Board of Aldermen.

6. It gives the Mayor power to impeach heads of departments for malfeasance in office before the Court of Common Pleas, thereby bringing to our own doors the tribunal to remedy misconduct on the part of officials.

7. It makes our Government a symmetrical whole, each department revolving around the Mayor or some officer elected by the people.

8. While it abolishes the metropolitan features of the Commissions, it retains the other features thereof.

9. It retains the chief checks of the present charter against improper legislation.

10. It enables our people to look to the Mayor as responsible for whatever of good or bad government may exist, since by the proposed new charter he will have the power to correct any wrong that may exist.

Moses Taylor,
Edwin Hoyt,
Richard Mortimer,
Horace B. Claflin,
Benjamin H. Hutton,
James M. Constable,
Joseph Stuart,
Henry Ball,
C. T. Cook,
William Benton Greene,
Joseph L. Spofford,
Parker Handy,
E. B. Monroe,
Thomas Paton,
Edward H. Bulkley,
H. B. Claflin & Co.,
Jesse Hoyt & Co.,
Benkard & Hutton,
Clark, Clapp & Co.,
Woodruff & Robinsons,
W. & J. Sloane & Co.,
Frederick Sherwood,
Erastus Titus,
L. Roberts & Co.,
Theodore D. Houde,
Osborn & Cammack,
John A. Parker, President Great Western Ins. Co.,
F. D. Tappen,
J. F. D. Lanier,
Richard Arnold,
David Stewart,
H. T. Morgan,
George D. H. Gillespie,
Edward Cromwell,
Ebenezer Monroe,
C. L. Tiffany,
Charles G. Landon,
John C. Paulison,
Wm. L. Jenkins,
Shepherd Knapp,
C. B. Stockwell,
Richard Perrin,
David Dows & Co.,
Ball, Black & Co.,
Morton, Bliss & Co.,
Swan & Miller,
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
J. & J. Stuart & Co.,
T. C. Merrill,
George W. Smith,
H. P. De Wolf & Co.,
Isaac H. Walker,
Thomas Benham,
J. Howe & Co.,
Hermance & Mantos,
Allan Hay & Co.,
and many others.

Ordination of a Baptist Minister—An Evangelist for Mexico.

Mexico, until recently, has been regarded as a country of revolutions. The inauguration of President JUAREZ, and a comparatively peaceful administration of a few years, has of late given occasion for hope that her darkest days have passed; yet, reflecting Christian men have looked for a redemption of Mexico to the introduction there of a free Bible and a free Gospel. They have felt that the hopes of that historic nation must be in the power of a genuine religious faith. With Christianity permeating society, Mexico may become a permanent Power among the nations. This every true American must desire. For the last eight or ten years a quiet, unpretending man, named THOMAS M. WESTRUP, has been circulating the Bible there. He has been kindly received. He has preached Christ, and has been heard gladly. He has organized seven churches, and they live and prosper. Now he desires to go back a recognized missionary. He will be ordained at the Strong-place Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, when he will address the people. He deserves a large audience. The regeneration of Mexico is the desire of every true American citizen. We hope Mr. WESTRUP may be encouraged by a large and enthusiastic attendance on the occasion of his ordination.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, J. J.

Non-enumerated motions only, as follows:

Nos.
1—Second-avenue R. R. Co. vs. Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
2—Same vs. Same.
3—Beall vs. Brasher.
4—Hathaway vs. Wehrkamp.
5—Hall vs. Herman.
6—Bartlett vs. Levi.
7—Faile vs. Mackay.
8—Cummings vs. Gregg, Jr.
9—White vs. McLean.
10—Morse vs. Krohner.
11—Havemeyer vs. Hamann.
12—Spaulding vs. Meyers.
13—Smith, Jr., vs. Paynter.
14—Clark vs. The New-Jersey Steam Navigation Co.
15—Searles vs. McKinley.
16—Holt vs. Holt.
17—Van Buren vs. Merwin.
18—Louderback vs. Colwell.
19—Hallister vs. Opdyke.
20—Dexter vs. Norton.
21—In the matter, &c., of Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
22—Breeks vs. Smith.
23—Doyle vs. Jones.
24—Pollard vs. Blair.
25—Patterson vs. Bloomer.
26—Pistor vs. Hatfield.
27—Sherlock vs. Sherlock.
28—Rosenbaum vs. Keeley.
29—The People, &c., vs. McHale.
30—Murphy vs. Gamble.
31—Murphy vs. Dickinson.
32—Murphy vs. Wheeler.
33—Levy vs. Palmer.
34—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
35—Southart vs. Boyd.
36—In the matter, &c., of the N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
37—Holt vs. Holt.
38—Butler vs. Stevens.
39—Walker vs. President, &c., of Granite Bk.
40—Mordecai vs. De Saulles.
41—Kinner vs. Perkins.
42—Van Wyck vs. Stewart.
43—Medbury vs. Swan.
44—Gannon vs. Keenan.
45—Billings vs. Greenleaf.
46—Van Wickle vs. Mallary.

Nos.
47—Pres't of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. vs. Hoyt.
48—In the matter, &c., of the N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
49—Schneider vs. Cohen.
50—Townsend vs. Cohen.
51—Wilmerding vs. Cohen.
52—Walbridge vs. Chase.
53—Carey vs. Grant.
54—Erie Railway Co. vs. Ramsey.
55—Bendall vs. Peterson.
56—Same vs. Same.
57—Smith vs. Wheeler.
58—Zabriskie vs. Wheeler.
59—Phillips vs. Wheeler.
60—Anderson vs. Mudgett.
61—Browne vs. Simpson.
62—Paine vs. Levy.
63—Miller vs. National Steam-ship Co.
64—Lowerre vs. Chalmers.
65—Jones vs. Stanfield.
66—Graham vs. Selwer.
67—The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. The Beach Pneumatic Transit Co.
68—In the matter of the petition of Phyfe.
69—Oneida Nat. Bank of Utica vs. Stokes.
70—Smith vs. Schettler.
71—Rosenblatt vs. Levy.
72—Kipp vs. Corwin.
73—Walker vs. American Nat. Bank.
74—Kinsey vs. Redfield.
75—Van Slyke vs. Hyatt.
76—Lawless vs. O'Mahoney.
77—Hudson River R. R. Co. vs. Brown.
78—Volkening vs. Brady.
79—Calkin vs. Manhattan Oil Co.
80—Jewett vs. Wilson.
81—King vs. King.
82—Same vs. Same.
83—Bull vs. Bull.
84—Brown vs. Aitkin.
85—Shaver vs. Bassett.
86—Foster vs. Townsend Manuf. Co.
87—Smith vs. N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co.
88—Walker vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.
89—Underwood vs. Mellville.
90—In the matter &c., Diez.
91—House vs. Porter.
92—Excelsior Petroleum Co. vs. Fowler.
93—Same vs. Same.
94—Wilgos vs. Cowles.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Court Opens at 10½ A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
98—Galinger vs. Galinger.
113—Flanders vs. The Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning in the State of New-York.
116—Gerding vs. Martin.

Nos.
198—Prouty vs. Mich. S. and N. Ind. R. R. Co.
173—Despard vs. Churchill.
183—Midgly vs. Osborne.
249—Olney vs. Manning.
242—Peet vs. Van Cott.
236—Bass vs. Home Ins. Company.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Preferred motions only.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

There will be no term of the Circuit, in either branch, during the month of April.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barbour, C. J., and Jones and Spencer, J. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—Townshend vs. Gould.
2—Freidman vs. Dures.
3—Wasserman vs. Brod.
4—McAndrew vs. Whitlock, Jr.
5—Mayer vs. Hartman.
6—Berner vs. Mittnacht.
7—Ives vs. Russell.
8—Stokes vs. Brown.
9—Cohen vs. Kelly.
10—Cohen vs. Strauss.
11—Schanck vs. Morris.
12—East N. Y. & Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.
13—Emerson vs. Parsons.
14—Howard vs. Smith.
15—Kearney vs. Gamble.
16—Stuyvesant vs. Grissler.
17—Hawkins vs. Palmer.
18—Wehner vs. Smith.
19—Beyer vs. Marks.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1337—Adolph vs. Cent. P'k, N. & E. R. R. Co.
1545—Schutz vs. Prager.
1327—Sturm vs. The Manhattan Ins. Co.
787—Sturm vs. International Ins. Co.
1189—Mercer vs. Bowles et al.
33—Hope Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Baldwin.
1289—Chapman et al. vs. Goldman et al.

Nos.
1229—Schmitt vs. Smith.
1349—Cochrane vs. Carr.
133—Escoffice vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
132—Bedoin vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1385—Polhamus et al. vs. Garretsee.
1105—Holdane vs. Hines et al.
1393—Mitchell vs. Schuler.
1396—Wolpest vs. Bleecker-street & F. F. R. R.

Part 2—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1814—Vincent vs. Sands.
2162—Gregory vs. Stone et al.
2178—Underhill vs. Richards et al.
1662—Appleby vs Ryan.
2112—Barnett vs. Wallace.
784—Clare vs. Nat. City Bank of N. Y.
2098—Coleman vs. Livingston, Jr.
2042—Garety vs. Cen. P'k, N. and E. R. R. Co.
1644—Riley vs. Weeks.
1772—Sturm vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
1366—Marx, Adm'r. vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
1794—Hazard vs. Old Dominion S. S. Co.
1934—Douglass, &c., vs. Dyer et al.
1936—Benner, &c., vs. Old Dominion S. S. Co.
2056—Ryan, by Guardian, vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
1508—Feeny vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
2086—Dach vs. Kehoe et al.
1742—Livingston vs. Lachmyer et al.
960—Colt vs. Sixth-avenue R. R. Co.

Nos.
2144—Guardian Mut'l L. I. Co. vs. Gahegan.
566—Gooden'h Horseshoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
1776—Seldis vs. Ettinger.
2078—Hotchkiss vs. Waterhouse, &c.
2088—Corbett vs. Tyler.
2082—Stern vs. Zinn, et al.
1740—Kavanagh vs. Chase.
1301—Volker vs. Istel, &c.
2100—McDaniel vs. O'Brien.
1738—Smith vs. Tunis.
450—Young, &c., vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
1958—O'Sullivan vs. Cunningham.
1976—Apfel vs. Apfel.
1992—Tooney vs. The Old Dominion S. S. Co.
2156—Norton vs. Farmer, &c.
1588—Murturn vs. Stewart.
2160—Schlesinger, &c., vs. Hexter.
2166—Fitzgerald vs. Dannet, &c.
1482—Sheib vs. Dry D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
2176—O'Grannees vs. Sixth Avenue R. R. Co.
1572—Pell vs. Donaldson.
1488—Leip vs. Sheave.
1490—Chittenden, &c., vs. McDonald.

The causes called and declared ready for trial at this term of the Court, and which go over the term upon the motion of the Court, the same not being reached for trial, will constitute the day calendar for the first day of the April Term, and will be called in their order and set down for trial on that day by the honorable Judge holding the term. No cause will be tried on the first day of the April Term, unless by consent of counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—People, &c., State N. Y. vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
2—Goodyear et al. vs. Brooks et al.
3—Solomon vs. Brown.
4—Philip, &c., vs. Howes et al.
5—Gregory vs. Gregory, ex'x, et al.
6—Muller vs. Earle, impleaded.
7—Krannshaw et al. vs. Wolff et al.
8—Hicks et al. vs. Brue.
9—Balliet vs. Wilson et al.
10—Manhattan Gas Light Co. vs. Barker.
11—Tallmadge vs. Freeman et al.
12—Tompkins vs. Stryker.
13—Daniel vs. Buttenbery et al.
14—Van Wyck, &c., vs. Folsom et al.
15—Linn, rec'r, &c., vs. Fuller.
16—Heath vs. Erie R. R. Co.
17—Fowler vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
18—Moore vs. Hillyers.
19—Donnell vs. Donnell et al.

Nos.
20—Marejou vs. Martinez et al.
21—Ganz vs. Ridgely.
22—Fowler vs. Adamson.
23—Graf vs. Hulsberg, impl'd, &c.
24—Hovey et al. vs. Rubber Tip Pencil Co.
25—Hovey et al. vs. Rubber Tip Pencil Co.
26—Blake vs. Andrews.
27—Brown, Adm'r, &c., vs. Central Park N. & E. R. R. Co.
28—Ford vs. Ransom.
29—Brome et al. Adm'rs, vs. N. E. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
30—Squier, survivor, &c., vs. Raphaelske et al.
31—Raphaelsky vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
32—Hay vs. Douglass.
33—Flynn vs. Paine.
34—Townshend vs. Harlow.
35—Duff vs. King.
36—Field vs. Stewart et al.
37—Hawks et al. vs. Trafford et al.
38—Morgan, Receiver, &c., vs. Danielson et al.
39—Smith vs. Coe.
40—Coyle vs. Coyle.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Nos.
1—Lopez de Sillo vs. Depew.
2—Beatson vs. Poillon.
3—Read vs. Kelly.
4—Bullock vs. Clements.
5—Babcock vs. Robbins.
6—Mullenbrinck vs. Kellers.
7—Hazman vs. Hoboken Land Co.
8—Barr vs. Young.
9—Nelson vs. Walter.
10—Shute, &c., vs. Hamilton.
11—Albro vs. Fiquera.
12—Rhinelander vs. Annon, &c.
13—Lienan vs. Dinsmore.
14—Christy, adm'x, vs. Libby.
15—Swanzy vs. Deforest.
16—Smith vs. Douglass.
17—McGoldrick vs. Lyons.
18—Waring vs. The U. S. Telegraph Co.
19—DeComeau vs. Guild Farm Oil Co.
20—Cummings vs. Shultz.
21—Wells vs. Davis.
22—Hart vs. Hoffman.
23—Leslie vs. Leslie.
24—O'Donohue vs. Wicks.
25—Seixas vs. Foster.
26—Collins vs. Richards.
27—Gardner vs. Tyler.
28—Inguaezo vs. Solomon et al.
29—Upton vs. Belden.
30—Jansen vs. Moses, &c.
31—French vs. Knock.
32—Wall vs. Ferguson.
33—Taylor vs. Thomas.
34—Beers vs. McLean.

Nos.
35—McNooney vs. Bogert.
36—Graham vs. Ahmertz.
37—Fettretch vs. Rosenthal.
38—Northam vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
39—Morgan vs. Cavanagh.
40—Hendrickson vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
41—Bostwick vs. Menck.
42—Budenbach vs. Radlysors.
43—McDermott vs. Lynd.
44—Gilelan vs. Spratt.
45—Frellson vs. Mathews.
46—McStea vs. Mathews.
47—Maler vs. Somerville.
48—Frank vs. Cuff.
49—Smith vs. Douglas.
50—Dalton vs. Taylor et al.
51—Fox vs. Steadman.
52—Dickerson vs. Bucks.
53—McBride vs. Dorman.
54—Briose vs. Receiver Mutual Ins. Co.
55—Crowe vs. Horrigan.
56—Montross vs. Jones, et al.
57—Miller, et al., im'd, vs. Robinson.
58—Green vs. Green.
59—Pac. Man & Co. vs. Hoffman.
60—Shultz vs. Bradley.
61—Witte vs. Traders' National Bank.
62—Indiana National Bank vs. Colgate et al.
63—Budd vs. Hooks.
64—Gorham Manufacturing Co. vs. Barclay.
65—Clausen vs. Warenburger, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

886—Commerford vs. Smith.
406—Boyd vs. O'Conner.
490—Lerman vs. Pennefather.
537—Cammeron vs. Perry.
538—Same vs. Same.
575—Heyman vs. Frank.
601—Quinn vs. Collins.
603—Rocke vs. Burmeister.
666—Colt vs. McLean.
685—Loewell vs. Fleisch.
705—Henion vs. Pease.
716—Taylor vs. Rice.
——Aronson vs. Halsey.
722—Schwarz vs. Fleig.
723—Ackley vs. Sander.
725—Schomberg vs. Armand.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
206—Harrington vs. Goodspeed.
458—Casey vs. Deegan.
462—Henshaw vs. Hall.
475—Dean vs. Carter.
649—May vs. Vogler.
658—Lyst vs. Hill.
659—Buck vs. Amidon.
673—Underhill vs. Cleveland.
674—Same vs. Same.
711—Henshaw vs. Goodspeed.
781—Erlbach vs. Strauss.

Nos.
612—Cain vs. Smith.
620—Roberson vs. The Colorado Gold and Silver Ore Separating Co.
642—Schuyler vs. Vienot.
864—Kitzinger vs. Kahnweiler.
——Lening vs. Moeller.
883½—Brombacher vs. Isaacson.
890—Soneborn vs. Mehl.
891—Riker vs. Armour.
930—Woodworth vs. Townsend.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Thompson, J.

Nos.
1—Murry vs. McGroaty et al.
2—Doherty vs. Davis et al.
3—Calville vs. Holmes.
4—Whittaker, Jr., vs. Gardner.
5—Ladd vs. Turnbull et al.
6—Gregory vs. Coffin.
7—Schmidt vs. Kalls et al.
8—Hanks vs. Cassidy.
9—Gray vs. Powers.
10—Reed, Exr., &c., vs. Lambert.

Nos.
11—Darde vs. Dale.
12—Rulon vs. Willet.
13—Kavanagh vs. Kierman et al.
14—McCarty vs. Bates.
15—Miller vs. Latimer.
16—Ellis vs. Miller.
17—Perego vs. Olmstead.
18—Layton vs. McConville.
19—Ferris vs. Lord.
20—Moran vs. Fourth-av. Commissioners City of Brooklyn.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS—JANUARY TERM.

In the Court of Appeals the following decisions in the causes argued at the January Term, 1870, have been rendered:

Judgment Affirmed—The People *vs.* Schriver.

Judgment Affirmed with Costs—Sherman *vs.* Willett, Sherman *vs.* Bartholomew, Carrigan *vs.* The New-York Central Railroad Company, McNaught *vs.* McClangheay, Abbott *vs.* Burroughs, Hicks *vs.* Dorn, Robinson *vs.* The International Life Insurance Company, Van Allen *vs.* Wait, Gano *vs.* Hall, Dresser *vs.* Barton, Kelly (Sheriff) *vs.* Downing, Eleton *vs.* Schilling, Lesley *vs.* Johnson, Lockwood *vs.* Latimer, Baker *vs.* Platner, Baker *vs.* Johnson, Levin *vs.* Russell, White *vs.* Carroll, The People *vs.* The Northern Railroad Company, Mach *vs.* Patchin, Leonard *vs.* The New-York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company, Connolly *vs.* Britton, Goodrich *vs.* Russel, Doubleday *vs.* Dyer, Burtis *vs.* Thompson, Barkhatter *vs.* The Second National Bank of Erie, Penn.; Hutchinson *vs.* The Market Bank of Troy, Davenport *vs.* Kelly, (Sheriff,) Emerson *vs.* Booth, Frost *vs.* Warren, Guillaume *vs.* The Hamburg and American Packet Company.

Orders Affirmed with Costs.—In the matter of Gunther *vs.* Mahoney, The People ex rel Southwick *vs.* Bristol (Treasurer), Shumway *vs.* Shumway, Gasson *vs.* Mech, Bennett *vs.* Moorehouse, Fourtellette *vs.* Moorehouse, Sconton *vs.* Moorehouse.

Judgment Reversed and New Trial Ordered.—Bland *vs.* The People.

Judgment Reversed and New Trial Ordered, the Costs to Abide the Event.—Townsend *vs.* Scholey, Nicholson *vs.* The Erie Railway Company, Bryant *vs.* Bryant, Gill *vs.* McNamee, Ridgeway *vs.* The City of Brooklyn, Corbin *vs.* The City of Brooklyn, Ellsworth *vs.* Lockwood, Hamilton *vs.* Medberry, Putnam *vs.* Medberry, Sandree *vs.* Dunlap, Allen *vs.* Head, Douglass *vs.* The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, Stevenson *vs.* Van Pelt, Russell *vs.* Carrington.

Appeal Dismissed with Costs.—The Buffalo and Alleghany Valley Railroad Company *vs.* J. T. P. Johnson, The Buffalo and Alleghany Valley Railroad Company *vs.* W. C. Johnson, the Buffalo and Alleghany Valley Railroad Company *vs.* Pratt.

Appeals Dismissed.—Bolles *vs.* Duff; cross suits.

Judgment of General Term reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, and costs of both parties on appeal to General Term, and this Court to be paid out of the fund in controversy in the hands of the defendant—Brown *vs.* Nicholson, administrator.

Order of General Term reversed and judgment ordered for plaintiff on the verdict with costs—Herrick *vs.* Wolverton.

Order affirmed and judgment absolute for plaintiff under the stipulations, with costs—Conaughty *vs.* Nichols.

Judgment of General Term reversed and judgment on report of referee affirmed with costs.—Sands, receiver, &c. *vs.* Newell.

Order affirmed and judgment absolute against plaintiff, with costs of judgment to be entered as of the date anterior to the death of the defendant—Smith and others *vs.* Orser (Sheriff, &c.)

Order reversed, and judgment at the Trial Term affirmed, with costs—Underwood *vs.* Green.

Order reversed, and order of Special Term affirmed, with costs—Austin, receiver, *vs.* Rawdon and others.

Judgment reversed, with costs in all the Courts—Duffy *vs.* Wunsch.

So much of the judgment of the Supreme Court as reverses the judgment of the Court of Sessions, affirmed, and that portion of the judgment granting an absolute discharge, modified by ordering a new trial in the Sessions—The People *vs.* Philips.

Order affirmed and judgment absolute; order for the defendant with costs—Mosher *vs.* Ferguson.

Judgment affirmed as to the reversal of the judgment of the County Court, and reversed as to the residence, and a new trial ordered, the costs to abide the event—Dennis *vs.* Crittenden.

Causes Not Decided.—The People *vs.* Miller. McNeil *vs.* The Tenth National Bank, Williams *vs.* Manning, Kelly, Sheriff, *vs.* Crapo, Hamilton *vs.* Van Rensselaer.

It was ordered that no calendar be made for, and no arguments or motions heard at the June Term. The meeting of the Judges at said term will be for the purpose of consultation upon and decision of causes already heard.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

TRANSFERRING A PRISONER AND THE EFFECTS THEREOF.

The United States vs. *Achille Patey*.—This case, in which the accused was indicted on a charge of being engaged in counterfeiting internal revenue stamps for tobacco, had been set down for trial. When it was called, Mr. S. G. Courtney appeared for the defense, and was ready to proceed. Assistant District-Attorney Jackson asked that the case be reserved, and it appeared that since the case had been set down for trial, and while the accused was in custody under a bench-warrant, he had been removed to New-Jersey, without the knowledge of the District-Attorney, on another charge of an offense committed there.

Mr. Courtney moved that the Court direct that a *nolle prosequi* be entered on this indictment. He stated that the accused had been in custody in this district for six months on a bench-warrant, and he suggested that the Court could not be divested of its jurisdiction over him thus by removing him to another district on the eve of the trial. The Judge said that the fact of the defendant's having been removed to New-Jersey had been made known to him and he had conferred with Judge Blatchford who had granted the order for his removal, and to whom, as it appeared, the facts that the man was under indictment in this district, and that his case was set down for trial, had not been made known. The man was indicted for being engaged in counterfeiting tobacco stamps in this district and had at first pleaded guilty, but afterward declared that he had done so under a misapprehension, and withdrew that plea and pleaded not guilty, and his case was fixed for trial, and now, as it appeared, he had been, without the knowledge of the District-Attorney, taken out of this district on a charge of a crime committed by him in New-Jersey, after having been imprisoned here for six months. Considering that justice required that no person should be oppressed by the criminal process of the Court, he would save the District-Attorney from the responsibility of moving for a *nolle prosequi* in this case, by directing that a *nolle prosequi* should be entered on the indictment.

The order was entered accordingly.

RENTS FOR 1870.

A Reduction of About Ten Per Cent. Probable—Reasons Why Rents Must be Lessened—Sample Figures.

If one may judge by the indices that appear on every hand, it is safe to assert that there will be a general reduction in rents throughout the City after May next. This reduction ranges from ten to thirty per cent. The causes which tend to bring about this reduction are various. Business has been remarkably dull during the past six months, and many people find it impossible to pay the large rentals that have been heretofore demanded; and rather than continue under the tax which these have imposed, are, in many cases, determined to take up with smaller stores, and less expensive dwellings than they now occupy. This course of action necessarily throws back into the hands of the landlord the premises which his tenant has occupied, and if he continue his demand for a rental equal to that of 1869, his property is the more likely to remain tenantless. This remark applies especially to stores in all parts of the City. The large stores which have been erected in College-place and Church-street (the thoroughfares that have been lately widened) are still "to let," in consequence probably of the high rents asked for them and the lack of business combined. The fact that the retail trade is being every year driven further up-town lessens the demand for stores in the lower part of the City, and consequently compels a reduction in the rentals asked for these, or else necessitates the making of such changes in the buildings as will fit them for the transaction of wholesale business or for storage purposes. In many instances where prudence has dictated a retrenchment of expenditure, gentlemen who have hitherto occupied whole houses for residence purposes have joined with others and hired houses jointly, thus throwing on the market numbers of residences which, under other circumstances, would have retained their occupants. Large numbers of Southern families who have been residing here during the past three or four years have made preparations for returning to the South after May next, thus still further increasing the number of houses for which tenants will be wanted. The high prices that have been demanded for houses has tended to drive hundreds of families out of the City, hitherto, and the exodus will be largely increased during the coming rental year. Real estate agents say that on Long Island, especially, this fact is noticeable. All along the lines of the Long Island and the South side Railroads residences have been erected and towns have sprung up, which are populated entirely by those who have sought homes outside of New-York. The same thing may be said of other places in the vicinity of the Metropolis. The influx of New-Yorkers into Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Staten Island, Jersey City, Hoboken, and in fact into all places having ferry or easy railroad connection with the City, will, it is expected, be greater about moving time, this year, than it has been for many years past. It is a well-known fact that more buildings have been erected in Brooklyn, especially in the outer wards, during the past year than there were in any year since the war, and all these will be ready for occupancy by such as desire to escape from what have been the inordinate exactions of New-York landlords. Stress is laid on the fact that Mr. A. T. STEWART has ordered his agents to reduce the rents of his houses on Bleecker-street and vicinity, in some cases amounting to as much as twenty-five per cent., and it is argued from this that the reduction elsewhere must be proportionately great. This reasoning is not sound, however. The neighborhood of the property on which this reduction is ordered is not so desirable as it was in former years, and the price of rents necessarily comes down in consequence. Formerly in the streets crossing Broadway above Bleecker-street, the blocks of buildings immediately adjacent to and on either side of that thoroughfare were almost entirely devoted to residence purposes, and were occupied by the wealthy classes. The increase of population, however, and the tendency of retail trade up-townward, has had the effect of changing, to a very great extent, the character of these places; and though they have become more and more desirable as business locations, their value for residence purposes has proportionably decreased. Of course the rentals in such cases of all houses not suited to purposes of trade, must tend downward; and hence we find that the very houses in which families of the *elite* once resided are now used as boarding-houses, as millinery stores, and for purposes of like character. Some of the most elegant houses in the upper part of the City are empty, a circumstance unprecedented at this time of the year; and the probability is that, at the rents now asked for many of them, this tenantless condition will continue. It is proved satisfactorily that extraordinarily costly buildings do not find occupants so easily as less pretentious ones. Such persons as are able to pay the high rents demanded for houses in our most fashionable thoroughfare, prefer to invest their money by building houses of their own, either in the upper end of the island or in the vicinity of the City, where they are within easy reach of their places of business by rail. As location is a governing motive with regard to residence, however, there are sections of the up-town wards where rents appear to hold their own, or nearly so. Thus we are told of one very desirable residence in Twenty-sixth-street, near Fifth-avenue, now rented for $6,000 per annum, has been rented for another year from May next for the same amount. Another case, where a house brought $4,000 this year, is already engaged for another twelve-month at $3,750—being a reduction of $250. As a general rule, however, the ten per cent. reduction, which obtains throughout the City generally, is equally applicable to what are designated first-class residences. The subjoined list will convey an idea of the prices that obtain in the most respectable localities in the up-town districts, all of which are reductions from the rates of May, 1869:

East Twenty-first-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue, large five-story English-basement, brown-stone, 25 by 70; rent, $4,000.

East Seventeenth-street, near Union-square, four-story high-stoop brown-stone first-class full-front; rent, $4,000.

West Twenty-third-street, near Seventh-avenue, four-story high-stoop brick full-front, furnished; rent, $4,000.

West Fourteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone; rent, $4,000.

West Fifty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, partially furnished, first-class; rent, $4,000.

East Twenty-second-street, corner of Fourth-avenue, four-story brown-stone; rent, $4,000.

West Thirty-first-street, near Broadway, twenty rooms; rent, $4,000.

Fifth-avenue, near Eighty-fifth-street, four-story high-stoop brown-stone; rent, $4,000.

West Twenty-third-street, near Sixth-avenue, three-story high-stoop brick, fifteen rooms; rent, $3,000.

West Twentieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, the best part of a three-story high-stoop brick; rent, $1,050.

West Thirty-second-street, between Fifth-avenue and Broadway, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, extra width and depth; rent, $4,500.

West Forty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, four-story high-stoop brown-stone; rent, $3,500.

West Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, four-story high-stoop brown-stone; rent, $2,800.

West Fifteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, three-story high-stoop brick; rent, $1,800.

West Twenty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, three-story high-stoop brick; rent, $2,000.

East Sixtieth-street, near Fourth-avenue, four-story French-roof brown-stone; rent, $1,800.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 2, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	113¾	100 Pacific Mail...b.c	36⅛
11,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '62, ex c.	105⅛	200 do.	36⅛
		400 do.	36⅛
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'62..	110	400 do.	36¼
30,000 do.	110⅛	200 do.	36⅛
12,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65, new	107¾	100 U. S. Ex.	46
		10 Adams Ex.....b.c	61⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. s3	111⅞	125 do.	61¼
		100 N. Y. C. & H. R..	92
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67, s3	108⅛	100 do...bet. call	91⅞
105,000 do.	108⅛	20,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	89⅛
10,000 do......c	108⅛	10,000 do..bet. call	89⅛
10,000 do.	108⅛	30,000 do.	89⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, x. c..	58	100 Erie	25⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n..	51	300 Reading	97⅜
10,000 do...bet. call	51⅛	25 Mich. Cen.	119¾
4,000 Mo. St. 6s	92⅛	200 L. S. & M. So. s30	86⅞
5,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., B.	109¾	200 do......s3	87⅛
		300 do.	87⅛
7,000 Conn. 6s, W. L..	100	200 do......s30	87
1,000 Erie 5th M.	82½	20 do.	87⅜
2,000 Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds..	92	500 do...bet. call	87⅛
		500 do.	87
3,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	84	500 do......s3	87
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st..	93½	20 Panama R.	138
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	81⅛	5 do.	137
4,000 C. & Tol. 1st M.	85¼	100 Chic. & N. W.	72¾
2,000 Col., C. & I. C.		100 do.	[illegible]
1st M.	81	200 Ch. & N. W. Pf. s3	84
1,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st,		100 do......b3	84⅛
East. Div.	84	300 do...bet. call	83⅞
1,000 Pitts., Ft. W. &		25 N. J. Cen. R.	102⅜
Chi. 2d M.	98	100 Chic. & R. I.	119¾
15 Market Bank	124	100 Mil. & St. P.	60¼
8 Cent. Nat. Bank..	110	600 do.	60⅜
5 Man. & Mer. Bk.	100½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf....c	73¾
30 Bank. & Brok. Ass.	111½	10 Del., L. & W.	103
100 Cum. Coal Pf.	32	30 Morris & Essex..	89¼
10 West. U. Tel.	32¼	100 C., C., Cin. & I. R..	17½
10 Del. & H. Canal..	118½	200 do.	17¾

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅜	$20,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64.	109¼
700 U.S. 5-20 C., '62, small	109⅛	25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......b3	108
18,000 do.	110⅛	9,000 do.	107¾
10,000 do.	110⅜	500 do.....small	107¾
16,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..	108⅛	40,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67, b3	109
10,000 do.	108⅜		
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	109⅛	3,500 do.	109
5,000 do.	109⅛	80,000 do......s3	108⅞
10,000 do......b3	109⅜	10,000 do......b10	109
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. s3	106⅛	5,500 do.	108⅞
10,000 do.	106⅛	20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	112

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	51⅜	500 L. S. & M. S. R.	87⅜
10,000 do.....2d call	51⅝	400 do.......c	88
10,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c..	70⅝	200 do.......s3	87¾
13,000 do.	70	200 do..bet. c.,..c	87⅞
5,000 Col., C. & Ind. C.,		1000 do.	87¾
1st M.	81¼	100 do.......c	87⅞
3,000 Cen. Pac. Gold		200 do.......c	87⅞
Bds.	92	400 Clev. & P.	99¼
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M	102⅛	100 Chic. & N. W..b.c	72
23,000 do.	102	200 N. J. Central	102⅝
100 Canton Co.	65	500 Mil. & St. P. R...	60¾
100 West. Un. Tel.	32	200 do.	60⅝
100 Mariposa Pf.	13	100 do.......b3	60¾
100 do....bet. call	12⅞	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	74⅛
200 do.	12⅛	100 do.......s10	54
100 Boston W. P.	17¼	100 T., W. & W.	45¼
100 Cum. C. Pf. b. c.	32	18 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	74
100 A. M. U. Ex.	38¼	70 Morris & Essex..	89¼
20 U. S. Ex. Co...b.c	46¼	190 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	93⅛
200 Pacific M..bet. c.	37⅝		
20,000 N.Y.C. & H. R.		5 do.	93⅛
Ctfs.	89¾	17 do.	93⅛
30,000 do...bet. call	89⅝	100 Alt. & T. H.	39¾
1,275 do.	89⅝	100 Chic. & Alt.	112⅝
200 Erie Railway.b.c	25	10 do.	113
100 Erie R. Pf.	47½	50 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	106
400 Reading	97⅛	30 Col., C. & Ind. C.	17½
27 Mich. Central	120	5 Dub. & S. C. R.	108
10 Panama R.	138		

MONDAY, April 4—A. M.

At the close of the last week there was a sudden advance in Money to 7 ₱ cent. in Wall-street, which, from the look of the Bank return on Saturday night, is likely to be maintained on most of the business of the present week. The cause of the considerable loss of Greenbacks on the Bank averages of the week is not sufficiently explained by the demand for Currency from the interior Banks of this State, and there would seem to be some ground for the suspicion in the Street that exceptional or artificial causes were at work to harden the Money market. However this may be, the general trade of the week was not affected by the advance, and no perceptible progress was made on Saturday in depressing the Wall-street markets for Stocks, Gold or Exchange. The business in Foreign Goods and Domestic Merchandise for the week was to the average of the corresponding week last season, and the Exports of Domestic Produce, though not equal, at this port to the clearances of the previous week, were again very heavy from the Southern Cotton ports, throwing upon our own market a large amount of Foreign Exchange in addition to the constant creation of Bills on London, Frankfort, &c., made against new Railway Bonds, United States 5-20s, &c. This last source of supply is found, on careful inquiry here, and by consulting the Cable telegrams from abroad, to be much larger, and against a much greater variety of new Railway loans—some of which are unknown to this market—than the public, outside the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges, had supposed. It is difficult at present to know where or when the operation is to cease or to be materially checked, or to what consequences it may lead in the possible event of serious political or financial complications on the other side. It is only certain that Germany and Holland are supplying vast sums of Money, and England and Wales large shipments of Rails and but few of the best, we apprehend—in exchange for the Mortgage Bonds of our new Railway undertakings, South and West, and on the Pacific coast.

The immediate effect upon the Foreign Exchanges is such as to defy all estimate of or calculation upon the demand for Bills to cover mercantile and traveling credits later in the Spring and through the early Summer months. It seems probable that no considerable part of the May Coupons of United States 5-20s to be collected for Foreign account will be covered by Bills of Exchange. According to the following estimate, above $15,000,000 of the whole $24,350,456 May Interest will go to Foreign Bondholders:

United States 5-20s.	*Foreign holders.	Domestic holders.	Total, May and Dec'ber.
1862s, Coupon	$350,000,000	$35,214,000	$385,214,000
1862s, Registered	20,000,000	96,228,850	116,228,850
1864s, Coupon	30,000,000	21,219,950	51,219,950
1864s, Registered	5,000,000	58,686,500	63,686,500
1865s, Coupon	90,000,000	44,082,500	134,082,500
1865s, Registered	5,000,000	56,451,750	61,451,750
Total	$500,000,000	$311,881,550	$811,881,550
May Interest	15,000,000	9,356,456	24,356,456

*Estimated.

In addition to the above the United States Treasurer holds in trust for the Sinking Fund the following May and November United States 5-20s.; the May interest on which will be reinvested for the same Fund:

Loan, 1862	$13,310,750	Loan, 1865	$7,792,950
Loan, 1864	14,537,350		
Total			$35,641,050
May interest to be compounded			$1,069,221

The total clearances of Cotton for foreign markets during the week past amounted to 72,525 bales against 64,092 the corresponding week last season, and for the crop year to date 1,541,409 against 1,019,650 bales last year. The receipts to date are 2,406,346 against 1,844,490 bales last year. The current crop estimates are now 2,950,000 to 3,000,000 bales. The planting weather for the next crop is reported backward and unfavorable in Alabama and Georgia.

No movement has yet been made by the Committee of Ways and Means on the Funding Bill sent from the Senate over a fortnight since. The weight of outside opinion may be said to be against the chances of *any* new Funding measure this session. The existing Acts of Congress—March 3, 1865, and April 12, 1866—authorize the Secretary to exchange, or by negotiation to substitute (without increasing the principal) any new Gold-bearing Stock or Stocks having not over forty years to run, for existing obligations. It is possible that this authority, to remove all question on the subject, may be reaffirmed by a brief Joint Resolution, if the Secretary should request it. But up to the meeting of Congress in December we believe he entertained no doubt of his power to sell or exchange five hundred millions of new 10-40s, for the same amount of 5-20s of 1862, and further sums for the other 5-20s, as they fall within the option of the Government.

The attempt of the Senate Funding Bill to compel a surrender of old securities by the National Banks has brought the attention of the Chairman of Ways and Means, Mr. SCHENCK, to the Act of Congress of March last to strengthen the Public Credit, in which the pledge is made that none of the existing Stocks shall be called in for redemption until the Greenback Notes are at par with Gold. And while this Act does not affect the purchase of United States 5-20s by the Treasury from its surplus revenues, nor the voluntary exchange by the holders of the 6 ₱ cent. 5-20s for a new Stock of longer date and a lower rate of Interest, it suddenly raises the question whether the Treasury is left the power to call in and pay off the 5-20s of 1862 and 1864, (or the other 5-20s when they shall have run five years,) *under any circumstances, short of the equalization of Greenbacks and Gold.*

The public, and especially the holders of the 5-20s now within the option of redemption, by the terms of the original Acts of 1862 and 1864, and the tenor of the Bonds, have been under the impression that, when offered par in Gold for these Bonds by the Treasury, they would have to be surrendered. But Gen. SCHENCK is the author of the Public Credit Act of March, 1869—the very first Act of Congress approved by President GRANT—and his construction of its pledge on this point can scarcely admit of doubt. Indeed, the Act was designed to put at rest all attempts to redeem the 5-20s until the Greenbacks could be equalized with Gold. And whether this question was raised at Washington because of the attempt in the Senate Funding Bill to force the National Banks to surrender their 5-20s, or suggested itself to Gen. SCHENCK as a reason why *no* Funding Bill should demand as the right of the Government a surrender of 5-20s *even on the offer of Gold at par*, it is certain that the language of the Public Credit Act is so plain as to waive the five years' option until the event therein specified shall occur.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, April 2, compares as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$949,103
Decrease in Specie	2,384,069
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,673,270
Decrease in Deposits	2,498,283
Increase in Circulation	2,170

	Ap'l 3, '69.	Ap'l 2, '70.	Mch. 26, '70.
National Capital	$74,057,700	$72,808,600	$72,808,600
Local Capital	9,945,616	11,872,148	11,872,148
Total Capital	$84,003,316	$84,630,748	$84,630,148
Loans	261,933,675	271,756,871	270,807,768
Gold and Gold Notes	10,737,893	29,837,183	32,271,252
Other Legal Tenders	48,436,359	50,011,793	52,685,063
Deposits	175,325,789	206,412,430	208,910,713
Circulation	34,816,916	33,676,564	33,674,394
In Sub-Treasury	86,880,265	82,674,336	82,741,585

The Bank Statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Mch. 26, '70.	Apr. 2, '70.	Apr. 3, '69.
On deposit	$208,910,713	$206,412,430	$175,325,789
Circulation	33,674,394	33,676,564	34,816,916
Total	$242,585,107	$240,088,994	$210,142,705
25 ₱ ct. would be.	$60,646,276	$60,022,248	$52,535,676
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	84,956,315	89,848,976	59,234,252
Excess	$24,310,039	$19,826,728	$6,698,576
Rate for money	5@8 ₱ ct.	6@7 ₱ ct.	9@12 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,882,712, against the total entries of $7,682,592 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,559,558, against $3,085,395 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $206,952, against $555,585 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,916,171. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are $9,841 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to March 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,480,106	February	$23,831,656
August	27,227,202	March 5	7,532,051
September	22,279,489	March 12	7,166,248
October	17,009,219	March 19	4,928,952
November	19,084,197	March 26	6,721,060
December	18,173,434	April 2	5,882,712
January	23,201,519		
Total since July 1			$208,295,051
Against same date in 1869			202,780,849
Increase since July			$5,514,202

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$19,082,266	February	$11,940,146
August	18,624,219	March 2	3,524,928
September	17,226,964	March 9	3,902,439
October	19,068,256	March 16	2,586,541
November	17,393,002	March 23	4,219,516
December	18,558,867	March 30	3,559,558
January	12,893,166		
Total since July 1			$153,180,897
Against same date in 1869			117,805,305
Increase since July 1			$35,375,592
Gold, April 2, 1870			111⅝ ₱ cent.
Gold, April 3, 1869			131⅜ ₱ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$6,474,624	February	$2,194,256
August	3,027,940	March 5	298,453
September	1,763,171	March 12	775,685
October	2,531,076	March 19	810,491
November	1,126,845	March 26	118,091
December	1,732,899	April 2	206,952
January	2,683,392		
Total since July 1			$23,243,875
Against same date in 1869			31,090,613
Decrease since July 1			$7,846,738

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,502,045	July	$17,384,482
August	14,319,915	August	1,867,983
September	12,504,225	September	4,358,338
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,080
November	9,190,801	November	9,992,989
December	6,696,686	December	2,420,597
January	10,152,398	January	17,693,726
February	11,951,925	February	1,749,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April	908,876	April	133,753
Total	$99,948,666	Total	$66,992,304
Total, 1869	96,077,182	Total, 1869	66,954,177

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		April 3, '69.
American Gold	111⅛@112⅝@111⅝	131⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109⅛@111⅛@110⅛	119⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	108@109⅛@108⅛	113⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	105@106⅛	105⅛
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson	92⅛@91⅛	....
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson Scrip	90@89⅛	....
Rock Island	120 with div.@117⅛ ex-div.	129⅛
Lake Shore	87⅛@88⅛@86⅛	96⅛
North-western	71@73⅛@71⅛	84⅛
Reading	96⅛@97⅛	91⅛
North-western Preferred	82⅛@84⅛@84	94⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	29@29⅛	33⅛
Pacific Mail	32@38⅛@36⅛	91
St. Paul Preferred	72⅛@74⅛@73⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	58⅛@60⅛@60⅛	73⅛
New Tennessee 6s	50@51⅛	64⅛
Old North Carolina 6s	46⅛@46⅛	60⅛
Old Virginia 6s	67⅛@71@69	56⅛
New-Jersey Central	102⅛@102⅛	108

The change in the demand and rates for Money on Friday seems to have been the precursor of an unfavorable Bank return for the week. The averages are found to be $2,673,270 lower in Greenbacks than last Monday, and $2,384,069 less in Gold. The latter was not unexpected, as the Treasury Office received $2,916,171 for Customs for the week, and made no sale of Gold. The general line of Deposits is reduced $2,498,283, while the Loans and Discounts are up $949,103. The Money Market for the week winds up with an advance of full one per cent. in the rates of the Brokers, which are now quoted 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum in place of 5@6 ₱ cent. At Bank, the rate on Merchant paper is almost uniformly 7 ₱ cent., and on the street, discounts are 7@8 ₱ cent. The supply of Money is not likely to be rendered very close by these changes, where good borrowers readily assent to the advance in rates. It is proper to say, however, that the exceptions below 6 ₱ cent., even to the strong houses dealing in the Public Funds, are not numerous. Some few of the Banks and Savings Institutions prefer to leave their balances on call with such houses at 5 ₱ cent., rather than seek for borrowers at the higher rates.

The change in Money had no perceptible effect upon the Stock Exchange, or in the Gold Room or the Foreign Exchanges. The turn, if anything, since Friday, was to higher prices. Gold left off 111⅝@111¾ ₱ cent.; United States Five-twenties of 1867, 108⅜ ₱ cent., and Bills on London, 108⅜ ₱ cent. The Railway Shares closed as follows, as compared with Friday night. Rock Island Stocks were quoted ex-dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., and was higher at the close on account of the favorable earnings of the last week in March. There was a disposition to bear the Lake Shore Stock after the closing of the books at two o'clock for the annual election:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 2.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅜	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	108⅜
American Gold Coin	111½	111⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	51⅜	51⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	91½	91¾
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	89⅛	89⅜
Reading Railroad	97½	97¾
Chicago and Rock Island	119⅝	*117⅛
North-western Common	72⅜	71⅞
North-western Preferred	83⅝	84
Pacific Mail Company	36⅛	36⅛
St. Paul Preferred	73¾	73⅜
St. Paul Common	60⅛	60⅛
Lake Shore	97⅝	98⅝
Erie	25	25
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅝	29⅝
New-Jersey Central	102⅝	102¾

* Ex-dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 2.

General balance yesterday	$83,153,253 74
Gold receipts	702,704 71
Gold payments	1,164,933 15
Gold balance	78,751,830 09
Currency receipts	808,756 98
Currency payments	412,400 05
Currency balance	2,677,397 68
General balance	83,674,336 75
Customs	447,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,064,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	113⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	107⅛
6 ₱ ct. coup., 1881	113⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅞
5-20 reg., 1862......x. d.	105⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	109
5-20 coup., 1862	110⅜	10-40 registered	105⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	109⅛	10-40 coupon	106⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	109⅜	6s Currency	112
5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	107⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	58	Alabama 8s	97
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	51	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75	102
Virginia 6s, new bds.	69	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	102
Georgia 6s	84	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103½
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92	Illinois Canal bds, '70	100
N. Carolina 6s	46¼	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	22	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
S. Carolina 6s	88	Illinois War Loan	100
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	82	Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '73	97
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct.	82½	Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '78	95
Missouri 6s	92½	Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '83	95
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.	92	Michigan 7 ₱ cent., '78	98
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	72½	Mich. 7 ₱ ct. War L'n	100
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds.	76½	N. Y. 7s, C. L., '70	104
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds.	91	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	105
California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	105
Cal. 7s, large bds.	109	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	105
Connecticut 6s	100½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	105
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	105
Alabama 5s	75		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Gal. & Chic. 2d	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Morris & Essex 1st	102
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	93½	Morris & Essex 2d	96½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	87½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	82½	N. J. Cen. 2d	132
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	90	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	98
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	120	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	97½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	112	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	94
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	97	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	92
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	101	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Cen. Pac. Bonds	91½	Chic. & Alton 1st	102½
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.	84¾	Chic. & Alton Inc.	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97½
Alton & T. H. 1st	94½	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	84½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	84	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	94	Penin. R. R. Bonds	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	92	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	86½
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	88	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	87
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	90	Mil. & St. P. 2d	x82
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	93	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	78½	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	81¼
Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	78½	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	60
Gt. West. 1st, '68	106	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Gt. West. 2d, '93	81	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	36
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	84	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83½

And the following for the City Bank shares and the Miscellaneous Stocks:

New York	139	Commonwealth	114½
Manhattan	142	Imp & Traders	146
Merchants	124½	Park	165
America	145	Manuf & Merch	100½
City	210	Central National	109¾
Phenix	107	Ninth National	110½
Tradesmen's	152	Tenth National	104
National	x113¼	Oriental	150⅝
Seventh Ward	108	Gold Exchange	55
State of New-York	108	Bank. & Bro. Ass.	111
Commerce	124¾	Del. & Hud. Canal	116
Mercantile	120	Cum. Coal pref.	31½
American Ex	113¾	American Coal	36
Chatham	170	Canton Co., Balt.	65
Bk of N America	104	West. Union Tel.	31½
Hanover	106½	Quicksilver Min.	9
Irving	116	Mariposa Mining	5½
Metropolitan	140½	Mariposa pref.	12¼
Citizens	130	Mariposa Trus cer.	40
Grocers	117	Adams Express	61
East River	106	Wells, Fargo Ex.	19½
Nassau	107	American Express	38½
Shoe & Leather	165	U. S. Express	45½
St. Nicholas	113	Merch. Union Ex.	8
Marine	150	Pacific Mail	36½

The traffic for the last week in March of the Chicago and Rock Island Road is $17,000 over the corresponding week of last season. The traffic of the North-West Road is $81,000 less than last season, but compares with the heavy sum of $386,000 for the closing fourth week and three days of March, 1869. It was rumored on Friday that the decrease would be $120,000, so that when the actual return was received the Stocks of the Company improved upon the figures of Friday.

The Manhattan Bank is paying the quarterly interest (1½ ₱ cent.) on the New-York Canal 6 ₱ Cents in Gold. The April interest amounts to $220,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD will unite the harbors of the Atlantic coast with the inland navigation of the West by a short, constant and economical line. The greater part of it is already in active operation, and a force of 7,000 men is engaged on the construction of the remainder.

When completed from the deep waters of the James River to the confluence of the Big Sandy with the Ohio, it will afford the shortest, cheapest and most reliable route for the products of the West South-west to the seaboard, and the quickest for passenger travel to and from the national capital. Connecting and tributary lines of railroad are projected and constructing in Ohio and Kentucky, which will give ready transit to and from the great railroad centers of the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Railroads.

Inexhaustible deposits of iron ore and free-burning coal are found along the line of the road, which must contribute an important local traffic, in addition to that already drawn from the rich agricultural regions adjacent.

The loan intrusted to our hands is one of the most important ever negotiated in this country; it is based upon a mortgage covering four hundred and thirty-seven miles of main line, equipment, &c., for which there is ample present security in completed road and work done.

The bonds we offer have assurances of prominence and activity in the money markets of the world.

It is of great importance to purchasers of railroad securities to secure those which shall be widely known and actively dealt in, and have a ready market hereafter.

For Trustees of Estates, Widows, Orphans, Clergymen, Farmers, and prudent investors generally, who desire to invest money securely, at a reasonable rate of interest, and avoid paying the premium on Government Bonds, the loan of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY affords the desired channel for investment, and has been selected by us with special reference to this extensive want.

The loan is in Bonds of $100, $500 and $1,000, Coupon or Registered. They have thirty years to run. Interest six per cent., payable May 1 and Nov. 1. Principal and interest payable in Gold in the City of New-York.

Price, 90 and accrued interest.

Bonds delivered at all points free of express charges. FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 2, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	27	Tar, bbls.	404
Cotton, bales	848	Resin, bbls	617
Cotton-seed meal, sks.	200	Petroleum, ref.	987
Eggs, bbls.	1,458	Pork, bbls.	96
Flour, bbls.	3,045	Beef, pkgs.	78
Wheat, bushels	21,600	Cut-meats, pkgs.	210
Corn, bushels	6,460	Lard, kegs	75
Oats, bushels	11,927	Butter, pkgs.	425
Malt, bushels	500	Cheese, bxs.	3,342
Barley, bushels	204	Pea-nuts, bags	195
Beans, bushels	1,375	Rice, pkgs.	55
Corn-meal, sks.	1,600	Starch, bxs.	1,000
Hemp, bales	5	Tobacco, hhds.	158
Hops, bales	221	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	20
Hides, bales	80	Tea, pkgs.	4,200
Leather, sides	5,939	Whisky, bbls.	580
Cr. Turpentine, bbls.	96	Wool, bales	122
Sp'ts Turpentine, bbls	124		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—2 cases Rubber, 122 boxes Bacon, 14,538 bushels Wheat, 10 pkgs. Beeswax, 743 bales Cotton, 8,630 boxes Cheese, 7 cases Sewing Machines, 16 cases Machinery, 125 boxes Extract Logwood, 2,500 bbls. Rosin, 50 boxes Flavine, 77 bbls. Oysters, 126 bags Peas, 210 cases Guns, 80 kegs Butter, 5 boxes Clocks.

By the steamer *Bellona*, for London—3 cases Cedar Wood, 253 cases Sewing Machines, 200 cases canned Fish, 4 cases Machinery, 3,255 lots Ivory, 4 cases Crackers, 119 pkgs. Drugs, 1,030 bales Hops, 10 cases Clocks, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 6 hds. Tobacco, 8 pkgs. Indigo, 34 bales Sponges.

By the steamer *Australia*, for Glasgow—2,400 Staves, 234 tcs. Beef, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 216 cases Sewing Machines, 98,723 lbs. Tallow, 15 boxes Clocks, 156 bbls. Fish Roes, 7,143 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 60 bales Sarsaparilla, 4,450 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Pork, 84,480 lbs. Bacon, 13,000 lbs. Hams, 50 bbls. Shoe Pegs.

By the steamer *Lafayette*, for Havre—42 bales Hops, 35 pkgs. Whalebone, 230 bbls. Potashes, 314 bales Cotton, 20 bales Hog Hair, 3 cases Canned Goods, 3 bbls. Pearl Ash, 6 cases Revolvers, 27 cases Oil-Paintings, 4 cases Silk Worm Eggs, 2 bales Skins, 49 pkgs. Sewing Machines, 20 cases Fish, 5 bbls. Whisky, 27 pkgs. Hams, 4,416 pkgs. Palm Leaf, 22,464 lbs. Lard.

By the steamer *Rhein*, for Bremen—450 boxes Cheese, 275 tcs. Beef, 60 bbls. Pork, 18 hhds. Bark, 59 pkgs. Furs and Skins, 41 tcs. Rice, 25 cases Oil Peppermint, 467 bales Cotton, 7 boxes Sewing Machines, 118 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 929 bbls. Resin, 309 bales Tobacco, 117 hhds. Tobacco, 57 pkgs. Whale[illegible], 30 [illegible] Mahogany, [illegible] boxes [illegible], 6 bags [illegible], 14 pkgs. Pumps, 4 cases Machinery and $12,[illegible] in specie.

By the bark *Demetra*, for Elsinore—2,890 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been in moderate supply and demand at from $6 [illegible] for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 989 bbls.

COFFEE—A strong and fairly active market has been reported today for Rio and Santos; the sales have been 1,[illegible] bags Rio, to arrive by the *P. C. Warwick*; and 4,270 bags Santos, by the *Christian Aagen*, here; 600 bags Rio, by the *May Queen*, at Baltimore; and 4,000 bags Rio by the *Rylemon*, to arrive at New-Orleans, at very firm prices. Other kinds have been steady, but not much sought after. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@13¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16¼c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9⅞c.@10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, April 1.

	1869. Bags.	1870. Bags.		1869. Bags.	1870. Bags.
Rio	70,742	15,139	St. Domingo	1,740	1,225
Laguayra	6,307	306	Jamaica	987	....
Java	1,641	815	Costa Rica	1,923	1,669
Savanilla	943	....	Manila	6,769	2,627
Ceylon	7,000	1,500	Bombay	1,297	....
Maracaibo	12,925	10,621	Curaçoa	675	....
Grand total, bags				112,656	33,902
Grand total, mats				42,878	25,670

COTTON—There has not been much movement in this line since our last, but prices have been quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 486 bales for early delivery, including 199 bales to shippers, 168 bales to spinners and 119 bales to speculators. Also, 1,430 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales basis Low Middling, April 21¼c.; 230 bales do., May, 21⅛c.@21¼c.; 900 bales do., June, 21c.@21¼c.; 100 bales do., June, 21⅛c.; 100 bales do., July, 21⅛c., ₱ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been irregular closing firm at the quotations. The stock of cotton offering is small but the demand is limited, making the supply equal to the demand. The total sales for the week have been 11,066 bales, including 5,790 bales to exporters, 3,439 bales to spinners, 713 bales to speculators, and 1,124 bales in transit. The market for future delivery has been quiet, closing firm, at 21⅛c. for April and August, and 21¼c. for the other months of this cotton year. The sales on 'basis Low Middling,' have been—for March, 100 bales at 21⅛c.; for April, 1,700 bales at 20⅞c.@21⅛c.; for May, 1,250 bales at 20⅞c.@21⅛c.; for June, 4,800 bales at 20⅞c.@21⅛c.; for July, 800 bales at 21c.@21⅛c.; for August, 100 bales at 21⅛c.; for October, 300 bales at 18c.@18⅛c. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 4,871 bales; to Havre, 1,247 bales; to Bremen, 2,011 bales; to Hamburg, 224 bales; to Cronstadt, 500 bales. Total, 8,853 bales. The total exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 44,437 bales; to the Continent, 26,548 bales. Total, 70,985 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¼	18½	18¾	19
Good Ordinary	20¼	20½	20¾	21
Low Middling	21¾	22	22¼	22½
Middling	22¾	23	23¼	23½
Good Middling	24¼	24½	24¾	25

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	9,612
Receipts last week	12,698
Receipts the preceding week	12,827
Receipts since Sept. 1	533,703
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	1,524
Exports since Sept. 1	273,842
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	45,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,362,800
Receipts same time in 1868-69	1,787,200
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,292
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,563,325
Exports same time 1868-69	1,018,150
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	406,900
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	360,800
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,090
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,430,835
Crop of 1866-67	1,951,286

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,500	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	19,073	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3	18,073	1,441	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10	24,364	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,330	20,706
Oct. 17	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24	34,040	12,299	57,603	14,597	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31	45,396	7,891	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7	61,597	39,076	74,256	36,159	95,266	35,989
Nov. 14	59,445	30,032	72,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21	78,238	27,195	72,648	48,233	80,036	46,808
Nov. 28	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,310	85,239	69,727
Dec. 5	76,746	55,366	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,919	86,744	47,573	98,480	62,049
Dec. 19	104,855	68,930	80,012	51,424	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26	94,567	73,885	79,898	43,278	113,819	69,304
Jan. 2	99,982	60,942	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927
Jan. 9	79,450	47,882	65,747	41,360	101,630	47,417
Jan. 16	76,888	70,386	72,256	37,445	88,748	42,431
Jan. 23	83,028	67,524	80,783	33,109	95,399	50,625
Jan. 30	82,866	64,920	85,905	22,730	100,208	85,915
Feb. 6	90,579	62,908	64,858	21,377	108,739	58,559
Feb. 13	94,254	59,445	66,799	39,985	97,568	71,547
Feb. 20	89,873	63,724	73,432	60,420	94,624	62,768
Feb. 27	98,948	86,952	55,009	58,053	80,747	71,507
March 5	77,451	55,685	41,688	18,298	74,620	56,891
March 12	65,082	78,978	36,787	31,842	67,925	76,577
March 19	59,210	55,662	32,272	14,108	43,657	91,281
March 26	43,632	53,904	32,314	29,884	56,081	76,107
April 2	36,529	56,406	33,219	58,841	41,474	69,305

Messrs. EASTON & CO. have prepared the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	21,202	188,538	18,018	13,481
Mobile	2,621	59,888	5,747	1,626
Galveston	4,214	31,482	6,453	1,430
Florida	25	.....	....	....
Savannah	3,556	51,715	4,010	4,347
Charleston	2,310	15,370	5,310	....
New-York	4,953	40,925	4,871	3,962
Boston, Phil. & Balt.	2,593	19,000	....	....
Total this week	41,474	406,918	44,439	24,868
Previously reported	2,321,345		997,077	496,947
Total since Sept. 1, '69	2,362,819	406,918	1,041,516	521,813
Same time last year	1,787,184	360,805	682,739	825,430

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	452,000	236,130
Afloat from India	100,000	222,000
Afloat from America	227,000	160,000
Stock in London	64,690	82,420
Afloat for London	21,000	68,000
Stock in Havre	57,960	51,340
Afloat for Havre	46,162	26,209
Stock in Bremen	8,488	5,062
Afloat for Bremen	21,172	3,005
Stock in United States ports	406,918	360,805
Stock in the interior towns	84,565	72,860
Total	1,489,955	1,287,831
Excess in visible supply		202,124

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 30,000 bales, same time 1869, 70,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 11¼d.@11⅜d., then 12⅝d.@12⅞d.

Stock in the Interior Towns April 1.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	20,392	15,711
Columbus, Ga.	12,000	11,650
Macon, Ga.	13,265	6,436
Selma, Ala.	5,425	5,650
Montgomery, Ala.	10,014	5,523
Memphis, Tenn.	16,887	22,722
Nashville, Tenn.	5,582	5,168
Total	84,565	72,860

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been very quiet for State and Western Flour, on the basis of previous quotations. The offerings have been comparatively moderate, particularly of the low grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,450 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 35@$4 55; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 60@$4 95; good to choice Spring Extra at $4 95@$5 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5 20 ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 6,500 bbls. Extra Western and State, for forward delivery, part for April and May, at equal to about the current market rates. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 35@$4 55
Extra State	4 60@ 5 75
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 60@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4 70@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 20@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping	4 70@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 50@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been inactive at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$6 25 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and rules $6 25@$9 75 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand at $4@$10 for Inferior to very Choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet, but quoted firmer at $4 30@$4 65 for Western; $4 35@$4 50 for Jersey; $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been quite dull at from $2 50@$2 85 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very sparingly dealt in since our last at, however, essentially unaltered figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 35@$1 45; Red and Amber Western at $1 24@$1 27, in store and delivered; No. 1 Spring, choice, $1 20 delivered; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 10@$1 11, for small lots, in store; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 10 in store; Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, Mixed, at $1 05; No. 3 Spring at $1 01; White Genesee at $1 45@$1 50; Amber State at $1 26@$1 27, delivered, ₱ bushel. Corn has been more inquired for at firmer prices, on light offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, at $1 06@$1 06½ for prime old Mixed Western, in store; $1 03@$1 09 for new Mixed Western, the latter rate for very choice; $1 06@$1 10 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 05@$1 09 for White Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in slack request at 92½c.@$1 for Jersey and Western; 97c.@$1 03 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues very quiet at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,900 bushels at $1 05 for Canada West, 80c.@85c. for two-rowed State, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been inactive at from 90c.@$1 20, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Oats have been quiet but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,500 bushels, in lots, at 56c.@58c. for mixed Western, in store and afloat; 62@64c. for White Ohio; 61½c.@64c. for State, from track and delivered; 61c.@63c. for Pennsylvania; 56c.@59c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 14,538 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; 60,000 bushels Wheat, for London; 4,450 bbls. Flour and 28,000 bushels Wheat, for Glasgow.

HAY—Bale Hay has been quiet but steady at 90c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 05@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 75c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been quite extensive, having been 127,183 Hides, and 250 bales do.; sales, 61,830 Hides and 55 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 11,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, (part to arrive,) 21@22¼ lbs., 23½c., gold, selected; 2,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, (to arrive,) 24 lbs., 24¼c., gold, selected; 6,000 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 20¼ lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 3,200 Dry Montevideo Seconds, (to arrive,) 28½ lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 900 Dry Montevideo Kips, 9¼ lbs., 26c., gold, selected; 10,000 Dry Rio Grande, (part to arrive,) 20½ lbs., 22¼c., gold, selected; 1,300 Dry Rio Grande, Seconds, 20¾ lbs., 19c., gold, as they run; 600 Dry Rio Grande Kips, (to arrive,) 12 lbs., 25¼c., gold, selected; 2,400 Dry California, 22¼@23 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 7,600 Dry Central American, 20@21 lbs., 18¾c.@19¾c., gold, as they run; 1,100 Dry West India, 16@17 lbs., 17½c., gold, as they run; 1,400 Dry Mexican, 23@25 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 4,230 Dry Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry-salted Maracaibo, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, to arrive, 50 lbs., 11½c., gold, selected; 1,600 Wet-salted California, 55 lbs., 11c., gold, selected; 1,800 Wet-salted Texas, 65@80 lbs., 10c.@11c., currency, as they run; 200 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,000 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, selected; 28 bales Calcutta Cow, 8¼@10 lbs., private terms; 20 bales Calcutta Buffalo, private terms. The stock on hand is 47,800 Hides and 310 bales, (same time last year, 39,700 Hides and 100 bales,) as follows: 11,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 2,650 Dry Montevideo, 400 Dry Rio Grande, 2,150 Dry California, 7,300 Dry Central American, 3,300 Dry Bogota, &c., 5,000 Dry African, 11,200 Dry Texas, 3,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 400 Dry and Salted Pernambuco, 200 Dry and Salted West India, 1,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 310 bales Calcutta Cow.

HOPS—Have been in light demand at former rates, including New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 16c.@22c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts today, — bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—The demand has been quite limited today for all descriptions. We quote as before: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@68c.; Old and New Cuba, 25c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@80c., ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@24c.	30c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	25c.@28c.	35c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	38c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	30c.@50c.	40c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—An active inquiry prevailed today for Strained Resin, mainly for export, at firmer prices; sales have been reported of 8,250 bbls. at from $2@$2 08, closing with $2 05 bid and $2 10 asked for round lots, ₱ 280 lbs. Other kinds of Resin have been held with rather more confidence, but have been inactive. The receipts of Resin were 617 bbls; exports, 3,429 bbls. Tar has been in demand but at easier rates. Crude Turpentine dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request on the basis of 46½c.@47c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@47½c. ₱ gallon. Crude nominally at $3 62@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; Resin, $2@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2 25@$2 50; Pitch, $2 50 ₱ bbl. Stock in yard, 55,595 bbls. Resin, 25,768 bbls. Tar, 652 bbls. Crude Turpentine, and 3,811 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

OILS—The market has been quoted about steady for the leading kinds but business has been very dull. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@78c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached Sperm at $1 75; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 30; Red Oil at 72c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at 87c.@91c., in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 65c.; Spermaceti at 32c.; Extra Refined Seal at 95c. ₱ gallon; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.@55c.; Southern Yellow, 65c.@67c.; Refined Yellow, 72½c.@75c.; White, 85c.@87c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in fair demand on the basis of 14¼c.@14⅜c., in bulk; 18¾c. in shipping order here, and 18½c.@18¾c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia, 400 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been moderately inquired for and quoted somewhat firmer, with sales reported here of 2,250 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, part at 26¾c.; 1500 bbls. do., April, at 26½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., April and May, at about 26¾c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia 2,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 25¾c.; 1,000 bbls. do., June, at 26¾c.; 1,000 bbls. do., July and August, at about 27c.; and 3,500 bbls. do., May to November, at equal to 28c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 987 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,130 bbls. The export clearances have been 2,890 bbls. for Elsinore. Refined Oil has been quiet at about 32c.@33c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been more sought after for export, and quoted at from 9½c.@10c., in bbls., with sales reported of 4,500 bbls.; 4¾c.@5c., in bulk, and 15c.@15½c., in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered rather more freely and quoted a shade easier in price, on a moderate trade and speculative demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $26 50@$26 62½, chiefly at $26 50, for New Mess; $25 75 for Thin Mess; $22@$22 50 for Prime Mess, and $19 50@$20 25 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 1,750 bbls. New Mess, seller April, May and June, at $26 50 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been dull and heavy at 12c.@12½c., for City, ₱ lb. Cut-meats are in demand and steady; sales have been reported of 145 pkgs. at 10½c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 14c.@16c., chiefly at 15c.@15½c., for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been inactive at former rates; sales equal to 229 boxes, including Cumberland, at 12½c.@12¾c.; Short Rib at 13¾c., ₱ lb. Lard has been in quite moderate request at uniform rates; sales have been reported since our last of 490 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 14c.@15½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 14½c.@14¾c. for City, and 14⅞c.@14⅞c. for fair to prime Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 750 tcs. prime Steam, April, May and June delivery, seller 14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in demand at uniform quotations; sales have been reported of 225 bbls. at $8@$14 for Plain Mess, $13@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₱ lb. Tierce Beef has been moderately inquired-for, including New Prime Mess at from $24@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31 ₱ tierce; sales, 230 tcs. Beef Hams have been more active since our last at from $27@$33 ₱ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. Butter has been quiet since our last, at drooping prices, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@37c.; Fancy, 38c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 20c.@30c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 425 pkgs. Cheese continues inactive at from 6c.@15½c. as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 3,342 boxes.

SKINS—Light Goat have been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 172 bales Payta, 110 do. Mexican, 32 do. Cape, and 12 do. Rio Hache, on private terms; receipts, 255 bales from Algoa Bay, 166 do. from Curacoa, 110 do. from Aspinwall, 25 do. from Calcutta, 23 do. from Buenos Ayres, 12 do. from Zanzibar, and 272 do. from New-Orleans: We quote: Tampico, Goat, 52½c.@55c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 48c.@52c.; Curacoa, 50c.@53c.; Cape, 40c.@45c.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb. Deer have been quiet and nearly nominal. Sales, 5,000 lbs. Central American, 5,000 lbs. Curaçoa, 2,000 lbs. Sisal, and 1,000 lbs. Campeachy. Receipts, 79 bales from Aspinwall, 15 bales from Para, and 2 bales from Buenos Ayres. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c., San Juan, 37c.@39c., Bolivar, 30c.@31c., Sisal, 42c.@45c., Vera Cruz, 40c., Chagres, 46c., Porto Cabello, 31c.@33c., Para, 47c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 27c.@30c., currency, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been held firmly, but have been rather quiet today. Sales 551 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9c.@9¾c., chiefly at 9c.@9⅛c.; 620 boxes Havana at 9c.@9½c., and 5,650 bags Pernambuco, chiefly at 9⅛c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9c.@9⅛c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9⅛c.@9⅞c.; good to choice grocery grades at 9⅞c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb.; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9⅛c.@9⅝c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, ranging from 11c.@12⅝c., as the extreme.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9⅜c.; 61,000 lbs. Stearine at 14⅛c.@15⅛c.; and 38,509 lbs. Grease at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been inactive since our last, at unchanged rates.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York Inspection Warehouse in March.

	Ky. Hhds.	Va. & N. C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Md. Hhds.	Total. Hds.
Stock March 1, 1870	9,207	534	19	41	9,801
Received since	944	10	..	..	954
Total	10,154	544	19	41	10,755
Delivered since	1,386	71	..	5	1,442
Stock on hand Ap'l 1, 1870	8,785	473	19	36	9,313
Brooklyn inspection—Stock March 1, 1870					2,919
Received since					1,117
Total					4,036
Delivered since					786
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse April 1, 1870					3,250
Total stock April 1, 1870					12,563
Same time 1869					14,857
Same time 1868					18,088

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in March.

	Havana. Bales.	Cuba. Bales.	Yara. Bales.
Stock on hand March 1, 1870	16,938	186	445
Received since	4,663	...	124
Total	21,601	186	569
Sales and reshipments to March 31.	3,331	186	400
Stock on hand April 1, 1870	18,270	...	169
Stock on hand April 1, 1869	14,275	...	1,722
Stock on hand April 1, 1868	4,621	22	1,062

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. GANS & SON for the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of the port.

WHISKY—Has been in active demand at advanced prices. Sales 550 bbls., in lots, at $1 01@$1 03, closing at $1 03 for wood and iron-bound Western and State pkgs., ₱ gallon; receipts, 580 bbls.

WOOL—Messrs. WALTER BROWN & SON sum up the transactions in Wool in this market in March thus: "The sales during the month, as reported, 1,222,000 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, 33c.@58c.; 16,000 lbs. Combing, 54c.@63c.; 25,500 lbs. Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; 119,400 lbs. Scoured, 48c.@97c.; 1,365,000 lbs. California, 16c.@33c.; 222,100 lbs. Texas, 19c.@35c.; 25,000 lbs. Mexican, private terms; 256,500 lbs. Oregon, 33c.; 47,500 lbs. Mestiza, Pulled, 50c.@62c.; 247,000 lbs. Mestiza, Fleece, 30c.; 351,300 lbs. Cape, 28c.@33½c., part at 26½c., gold; 8,000 lbs. Noils, private terms; 25,000 lbs. Santa Fé, private terms; 550,000 lbs. Donskoi, private terms; 13,000 lbs. Crimean, private terms; 1,000 lbs. Sandwich Islands, 28c. At eleventh public sale, 250,330 lbs. Fleece, 18c.@48c.; 44,020 lbs. Pulled, 11c.@40c.; 4,860 lbs. Combing, 41½c.@55½c.; 24,300 lbs. Tub, 38c.@52½c.; 10,000 lbs. Scoured, 27c.@67c.; 123,200 lbs. California, 13c.@29c.; 8,440 lbs. Oregon, 32c.; 330 lbs. Texas, 15c.; 1,530 lbs. Georgia, 18½c.@29c.; 3,080 lbs. Mestiza, Pulled, 40½c.@50c.; 2,630 lbs. Noils, 24c.; total sales for the month, about 5,077,000 lbs. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month, 6,379 bales. Coastwise—California, 1,032 bales; New-Orleans, 663 bales; total, 8,074 bales. The imports of the past month, as published, are: From Liverpool, 475 bales; London, 403 bales; Cape of Good Hope, 132 bales; Curaçoa, 2 bales; Buenos Ayres, 115 bales; Montevideo, 18 bales; total, 1,145 bales."

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet since our last; rates have shown no further change of moment. For Liverpool, there were taken 120 bales Leather, by steamer, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 150 tcs. Beef, part 2s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 200 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.; 30 hhds. Tallow at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 1,200 bbls. Flour, part at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 2,000 bbls. Oil Cake at 20s.; 25 tons Oxide Zinc at 20s. ₱ ton; 160 bbls. Resin at 2s. ₱ 280 lbs.; and a British ship, of 750 tons capacity, on private terms. For Cork and orders, a North German bark, with 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Hamburg or Antwerp, a British ship, with 4,200 bbls. Petroleum, or its products, on private terms. For Stettin, a North German bark, with 3,800 bbls. Resin, at about 3s. ₱ 280 lbs. For a Continental port, direct, a British ship, with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

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NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Opening of new show-rooms, with finest assortment of mantels in this City. Prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, south-west corner of 12th-st.

THE SALE OF THE SEASON.

Messrs. LEEDS & MINER beg to inform the public that on MONDAY, APRIL 18, AND THE SUCCEEDING DAYS, they will offer for sale the household furniture, rare curiosities, and entire

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF

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constituting the last sale of pictures or objects of vertu that will ever be organized by this gentleman, and being, relatively to its extent, the

MOST VALUABLE SALE OF

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The greater portion of these paintings have never been on exhibition since their purchase by Mr. Beaumont, at periods varying from thirty-eight to five years since, and are

ADMIRABLY FINE SPECIMENS

of our own American artists and the modern European schools, including a few undoubted

GEMS BY THE OLD MASTERS.

Among the former may be mentioned paintings by GILBERT STUART, CHURCH, EASTMAN JOHNSON, COLE, SULLY, LEUTZE, HUNTINGTON, MOUNT; while among the latter are works by CIGNANI, DOMINICHINI, L. CARACCI, VELASQUEZ, J. CUYP, TINTORETTO, ZUCHARELLI, VAN DER MEULEN, SNYDERS, ROSA DA TIVOLI, GONZALES, COYPEL, CARL HUBNER, ZIEM, VERBOECKHOVEN, MADOU, CHAVET, ROBBE, GUILLEMIN, TSCHAGGENY, DE BYLANDT, FAUVELET, OTTO ERDMANN, CALISCH, HERRING, PERCY, HILL, ARMFIELD, PASSMORE, GENTZ, CARL BECKER, DE BLOCK, FLORENT WILLEMS, PLATTEEL, VAN HOVE, WALRAVEN, VAN SCHENDEL and others of a similar or greater celebrity in the

ART CIRCLES OF MODERN EUROPE.

This superb and very extensive collection will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, and will be on exhibition on and after TUESDAY, APRIL 5, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, where catalogues and additional information may be obtained upon application. Price of catalogue, 25 cents.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.—On WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th of April, at 11 o'clock each day, at the EXTENSIVE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY OF MESSRS JAS. B. CONE & CO., FORMERLY ADAMS & CONE, NORTH-EAST CORNER GREAT JONES-ST. AND BROADWAY, NO. 684, POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF CARRIAGES EVER OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES AT AUCTION, to be sold without reserve, THE PARTNERSHIP TERMINATING ON THE 1ST OF MAY, AND THE FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. This extensive stock will be found to comprise about 125 vehicles, the greater portion of which have been manufactured by this well-known firm and Jas. B. Brewster, to their order, expressly for New-York City Broadway trade, and are warranted in every respect. It comprises clarences, landaus, landaulets, coupes, coupelets, barouches, Summer coaches, park phaetons, dog-carts, victorias, cabriolets, six-seat family rockaways, basket phaetons, sundowns, coupe rockaways, light four-passenger rockaways, depot and jagger wagons, light-top and no-top buggies, to include several road wagons and trotting ditto. The trimmings and appointments of the above vehicles will be found to be both elegant and costly, as well as most stylish and tasteful, of the newest designs and latest fashions. The entire stock is of recent manufacture, and warranted in every respect. Also, several sets of double and single harness, made to order, suitable for City use; several strings of bells, robes, rugs, jacks, extra poles, &c., &c., &c. Also, the white horse carved by the workman of this firm; also, the entire store and office fixtures and furniture, including desks, racks, awnings, curtains and shades, double iron safe by Lillie, &c., &c. Terms cash. Catalogues ready on Friday, 25th inst., and will be mailed at request. Stock now on exhibition as above.

EDWARD E. HOYT, Auctioneer.

HOYT & WHEELER, NO. 114 CHURCH and Nos. 125 and 127 Duane-st., will sell THURSDAY, APRIL 7, At 12 o'clock,

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, At store No. 460 Broome-st., (By order of RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.) Comprising

Mahogany desks, high cost.
14 walnut-top counters.
25 pine-top counters.

ALSO,

CHAIRS, STOVES, LETTER PRESS, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY SALE. BY ORDER OF ADMIRAL S. W. GODON, U. S. N.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the following described property:

261 bolts 4 Flax Canvas.
311 bolts 5 Flax Canvas.
256 bolts 6 Flax Canvas.
22 Anchors, about 35,000 pounds.
Chain Cable, 20,000 pounds.
Hemp rope, 3,000 pounds.

Also, a quantity of timber, trucks, carts, wrought and cast iron, stationery boiler, steam pumps.

GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer.

A.—ART SALE. GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY. Now on Exhibition Free.

The most desirable collection of the season of high-class, superior, modern European and American Works of Art, in which choice examples of the distinguished and favorite artists of the American, English, French, Dusseldorf and Belgian schools may be procured, together with a valuable assortment of water-color drawings, marble medallions, large photographic views of Rome and Italy, will be positively sold, by order of the assignee, without any reserve, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 7th and 8th of April, at BARKER'S GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 4, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 21 North River:

7,098 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
4,462 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
238 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
811 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo steamer *Camilla*.

F. COULTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, at the sales-room No. 53 East 13th-st., near Broadway. The entire furniture of a large dwelling; forty or fifty carpets, superb piano, china and glassware, &c., THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 4, at 10½ o'clock. On WEDNESDAY, April 6, the entire furniture of the large house No. 138 East 14th-st.

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DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

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REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

A. H. REITLINGER & CO.,

Have removed from No. 34 Spruce-st., to No. 29 SPRUCE-ST.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1870.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, 1st April, 1870.

MR. HERMAN LE ROY JONES THIS day retires from the firm of LE ROY & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A NOTARY'S RESIGNATION. Address JACOB, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Hamilton, Anderson, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
PIPPIN; OR THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, Mr. W. B. Cahill, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
AVALANCHE and JUMBO JUM. Leading characters by Messrs. Cochita, Ronzati, Harry Guit, &c.

TAMMANY.
14th-st.
PROF. RISLEY'S COMBINATION OF ONE HUNDRED ARTISTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
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CHING CHOW HI, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.

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TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Paris dispatch says a Parliamentary crisis is threatened in France on the Senatus Consultum. The Emperor desires a vote of the people on it, and the Ministry oppose discussion in the Corps Legislatif. M. OLLIVIER will probably demand a vote of confidence, and if refused will resign....PIERRE BONAPARTE is still in Paris, and Belgium is spoken of as his asylum in exile....The strike at La Creuzot, France, still continues. On Friday the workmen were riotous, and endeavored unsuccessfully to create trouble with the troops who were present to preserve order. Up to noon on Saturday troubles had not been quieted.... The new Spanish Minister for the Colonies has declared his policy to be the same as that of his predecessor. He is to examine into the condition of Cuba and report to the Cortes. The Cortes on Saturday refused to postpone the consideration of the new Constitution for Porto Rico. An angry feeling is exhibited in Madrid in reference to the new Conscription bill.... The Irish Force bill has passed both Houses of Parliament. The bill had not been approved by the Queen up to Saturday evening. The Red River expedition is to consist of 300 regulars and a force of Canadian militia, and will be commanded by Col. WOLSELEY. The betting on the University boat race is six to four in favor of Oxford....The *Civilta Cattolica* of Rome, on Saturday, published a long article going to show that a unanimous vote of the Council to establish the infallibility dogma is not needed. The Marquis of BANNEVILLE, French Minister to Rome, will return immediately, and no special Ambassador will be sent, owing to the failure of M. DARU to effect concerted action at Vienna, Madrid and Naples. The Pope has deferred the promotions to the Cardinalate until September.

CONGRESS.

The Senate on Saturday was not in session. In the House, the Oregon Railway Land Bill, discussed at length the day before, was, by consent, recommitted to the Speaker's table. Among the bills introduced was one for the redemption of nickel coins in sums of twenty-five dollars. The bill authorizing the City of Buffalo to tunnel the Niagara River was passed. Several bills of a private and local nature were also passed. At 2 o'clock the consideration of the tariff bill by sections was resumed in Committee of the Whole. The tea tax was disposed of, the rate standing as fixed by the bill at twenty cents a pound. The tax on coffee occasioned a general debate, but it remained as reported, at four cents a pound. Several other clauses were considered, but not amended; and upon reaching the question of sugar the Committee rose, and the house at 3½ P. M. adjourned.

GENERAL.

A general movement of Spanish troops against the Cubans in the Central Department, according to Havana dispatches, has begun. Columns left Puerto Principe on the 1st. One from Puerto del Padre is directed to the rear of the Cubans. Gen. GOYENCHE, who is in the mountains, reports the surrender of 300 insurgents and the capture of a depot of artillery. Five hundred Spanish troops arrived from Cadiz yesterday.

Six murders by Indians are reported from Atlantic City, Wyoming Territory. A resident of the place was killed in the outskirts of the town, and a party who went in pursuit of the savages brought back the bodies of five whites found dead near the Indian trail and shockingly mutilated. Four others are missing, and are believed to have been butchered by the savages. A stage-coach overdue at South Pass City, and containing Paymaster-Gen. ALVORD, Major RUSSELL, and others, is supposed to have been attacked also. The Indians in that vicinity were sent there by Gen. AUGUR, and were believed to be peaceful.

A bill has passed the California Legislature authorizing the City of San Francisco to issue bonds to the amount of $1,100,000 to aid in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railway.

ROBERT DALE, charged with stealing letters from the Baltimore Post-office, was tried and found guilty in that city on Saturday on the first and fourth counts of his indictment. The penalty for the latter crime is imprisonment for a term from ten to twenty-one years at hard labor. A motion for a new trial is to be heard on Tuesday.

A man named GEORGE B. PORTER was murdered on Saturday, in a house on Hotel-street, in Utica. He was engaged in playing a game of cards at the time. AMOS B. STAFFORD and HUGH MALLON have been arrested, charged with the crime.

Affairs were quiet in Richmond on Saturday and Sunday, with the Police of both Mayors on the streets. ELLYSON was served with a writ on Saturday night to surrender possession of the City Hall and other property. He refused to obey and the Marshal called on the military for aid. No military interference has as yet taken place, and it is believed that ELLYSON will retire from the City Hall and continue to exercise the functions of Mayor somewhere else.

At a school election held in Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, nearly all the new colored citizens exercised the right of franchise. The Republicans of the city claim the first election where colored men have voted under the new amendment.

The San Francisco Mint coined during the month of March $2,215,000, making the total coinage since Jan. 1 $4,820,000....Gen. STONEMAN arrived in San Francisco on Friday.

The funeral of the late Maj.-Gen. THOMAS is to take place on Friday, the 8th inst., at Troy, and the announcement is made in general order by Gen. SHERMAN. Mrs. THOMAS would have preferred a private funeral, but has left the arrangements in the hands of Gen. SHERMAN. The escort with the body passed through Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, yesterday morning.

Gov. BOWIE, of Maryland, has vetoed the act incorporating Chestertown in that State, on the ground that the citizens entitled to vote under the bill are described as "white male citizens."

Gov. DAVIS, of Texas, has called a session of the Legislature, to meet at the capital on the 26th inst.

San Francisco people were dreadfully frightened and excited on Saturday about noon, by a sharp earthquake shock. The large buildings were vacated, there was a panic in the hotels, and the people crowded the streets. No damage of note, however, was done.

The President of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League has issued a proclamation setting apart Tuesday, the 26th inst., as a day of thanksgiving, jubilee and general rejoicing over the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

A general strike of the miners of the Schuylkill region is reported. No suspensions have as yet occurred in the Scranton region, although such an event is feared.

The Petersburg Iron Works, at Petersburg, Va., were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Loss, $100,000.

DAVID WESTBROOK and JOHN HOFFMAN, while endeavoring to cross the Juniata River, on Saturday morning, at Huntington, Penn., in a small skiff, were both drowned, the boat striking against the trestle-work of the bridge and breaking in two.

Mr. PETER COOPER, on behalf of the Citizens' Association of this City, has addressed a communication to the State Senators, urging the passage of the new charter now awaiting their action, and reminding them that the chief reforms proposed in it were long ago recommended by the Association.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 539 West Twenty-ninth-street, owned by CHARLES HEILSE and occupied by him as a bakery and dwelling. Damage $100; insured in the Germania for $5,000.

The Truth About the School Question.

The *Tablet* says that we do not treat the Roman Catholics with candor and fairness, while discussing the controversy in reference to our public schools. It complains that we argue as though the Catholics were laboring to exclude the Bible from the schools, and that we have made "disingenuous citations from Catholic periodicals" to sustain a charge against the Catholics of "being determined to break up the common school system."

This line of defense against our articles will make most people rub their eyes. It asserts, in effect, that the Catholics have *not* endeavored to effect the exclusion of the Bible from the schools—that they have *not* attempted to break up the school system. All this will be quite new to every one who has paid the slightest attention to the subject. It would also be utterly incomprehensible, but for the well-known tendency of the party represented by the *Tablet* to substitute dissimulation for audacity, when it is evident that the latter has become dangerous. The Roman Catholics were growing more and more bold in their attacks upon the schools, while the public appeared indifferent to the whole question. The moment they saw that they had aroused a spirit of resistance they withdrew from the attack, and protested that they never meant anything by it.

We challenge the *Tablet* to prove that we have made "disingenuous citations." We have quoted fairly, and given our authorities in all cases. For example, what interpretation is it possible to place upon the following words?—"There is no help but in dividing the public schools, or in abandoning the system of public schools altogether." This is only a part of a sentence, but the meaning is not affected in the slightest degree by the context. We do not quote the entire article, simply because it fills nearly two columns of the paper in which it appeared—the *Tablet* of March 19. It was written and published before the *Tablet* found out that a storm was rising which would inevitably sweep away the pretensions of its party. In other words, on March 19 the *Tablet* boasted that we must either divide our public schools, or abandon them altogether. A fortnight later the same paper coolly charges it as an offense against us that we quoted its own plain words, and assumed that they were uttered in sincerity.

The *Tablet* refers us to the *Catholic World* for April, for an authorized exposition of Catholic views on the school question. We had already quoted a passage or two from the article in question, but what is the use of making quotations? The *Tablet* simply says they are "disingenuous." And yet it is impossible to quote the entire article. The first resort of a writer who wishes to escape from some embarrassing position in which his own words have placed him, is to deny that those words have been correctly quoted. It is easy enough to do this; but if he cannot prove his statement, he has only rendered his case weaker than it was before.

There is one passage from a Catholic paper which perhaps the *Tablet* will be good enough to expound, since it distrusts our commentaries:

> "The Catholic solution of this muddle about Bible or no Bible in schools, is—'hands off!' No State taxation or donations for any schools. You look to your children, and we will look to ours. We don't want you to be taxed for Catholic schools. We don't want you to be taxed for Protestant or for godless schools. Let the public school system go to where it came from—the devil. We want Christian schools, and the State cannot tell us what Christianity is."—*Freeman's Journal, Dec. 11.*

Most people will have no difficulty in understanding what this means—but the *Tablet* will probably assure us that it means something totally different.

Let us now turn to one other authority—a most respectable one:

> "With our convictions of duty, no schools will satisfy us but those in which we can teach our religion. We cannot use the common schools, because they answer not our end, nor satisfy our consciences. We say, therefore, 'either remove all taxes for education, or give to us our just share of the fund.'"

These are the words of Rev. THOMAS PRESTON, a distinguished Catholic clergyman. What do they convey but a demand for the dissolution of the present school system? If one sect may secure immunity from taxation for school purposes, how can we refuse the same privilege to all other sects? In the correspondence which we published yesterday on this subject, and which ought to be in all our readers' hands, a Jewish rabbi asserted a claim to be excused from taxation on behalf of the Jews. Every other sect would be obliged to adopt the same course if we at all conceded the principle. The entire common school system, from beginning to end, would then fall to pieces. We should not have public schools any longer, but denominational schools—and the glory of the country would be stripped from us. We say that the people at large will never submit to this outrage. First the attack was made in the approved Jesuitical manner. "Throw away the Bible," it was said, "and we will be satisfied." Several well-known preachers and writers unwisely closed with this offer—never detecting the hook concealed in the bait. Rev. H. W. BEECHER, among others, was willing to concede this demand of the Catholics. We trust that he is now convinced he was misled. The expulsion of the Bible would have been a most injudicious act in itself, and it would not have made peace. The Catholics aim at the schools. We cannot allow them to succeed. If the people only realize the dangers in which the school system is placed, they will effectually frustrate all the conspiracies now on foot. It is their supineness and false sense of security which we have most to dread.

The New City Charter.

While the Union League Club, by a small majority and after a tough contest, protests against the passage of the pending charter, "unless it is essentially amended," the Citizens' Association indorses it as a whole, and entreats the Senate not to delay its enactment. In a question of this nature, the Association speaks with authority. It has struggled so long and so earnestly against the evils of our City's government, that its declaration in favor of the new charter as a measure that "should receive the support of all who desire to give New-York a symmetrical, efficient and honest local government," is entitled to careful consideration. Nor can it be said that the ground set forth as the basis and justification of this announcement is otherwise than solid. The document we print elsewhere shows that many of the reforms for which the Association has most strenuously contended are secured by this new charter,—that many abuses of the existing system are effectually prevented,—that in other respects, which are specified, the bill embodies recommendations which received the approval of the Constitutional Convention, in which Republican counsels largely predominated. The merit of perfection is not claimed for the charter by the Association. But it is alleged that so many of the provisions "are decided improvements," that its defeat would be a great loss to the community.

We presume that the possibility of making the bill yet more perfect will be well considered by the Republican Senators. The suggestion of the Union League Club in reference to the management of the Central Park merits special attention. The most important point in connection with the charter is, however, the enactment, simultaneously, of a comprehensive and well-balanced Election law. The promoters of the charter profess a determination to accompany the proposed changes in the City Government with a measure which shall secure honest elections. Without this further measure, all else will be valueless. And it is the duty of Republican members of the Legislature to profit by the opportunity which Democratic dissensions afford, for securing better local government, and a purity in elections which will render further improvements comparatively easy.

The Democracy and the Colored Vote—Political Verdancy Exemplified.

We all remember the story of the artless youth who was sent, for the first time, to negotiate the purchase of a horse, and who began his banter by innocently saying, "Father told me to offer you seventy-five dollars, and if you refused that sum to give you a hundred." The joke is venerable, but whoever is entitled to the credit of its original perpetration fell far below the standard of simplicity which has upon a variety of occasions been established by the *World*. That paper seems to have a propensity for parading its most cherished plans and purposes, and it does so, moreover, with an innocent assumption of cunning which is amusing. No sooner does it hit upon what it conceives to be a particularly sharp stroke of policy than it straightway makes a confidant of the public, and editorially pours into the public ear the details of its plan, challenging approval and admiration. We recall several occasions wherein the *World* pursued the course we have pointed out, with results which were as startling to its party as they were beneficially suggestive to the Republicans. In every such instance Democratic leaders who were averse to gazetting their partisan intentions in advance, or who did not approve the expedients suggested, were simply annoyed and exasperated, while Republicans pushed the advantage it gave them with alacrity and telling effect. Notable in this category were suggestions of strategy which it made in September and October, 1868, involving a change of Presidential ticket and platform at that late hour. Of course every politician of ordinary sagacity knew that those suggestions were utterly impracticable, and that they could only operate as a confession of weakness and a *cognovit* of defeat. For a time the *World* seemed to appreciate the damaging result of its simple-mindedness, and addressed itself diligently to the exposition of ultra Democratic doctrine, evidently with a view to expiation and penance. But it was not for long. In the very flush of its seemingly-restored orthodoxy, and while the Bourbons of its party were fiercest in their opposition to every expedient and result of Republican policy since the war began, it suddenly declared them all accomplished facts. It proposed to cut loose from the old issues as "dead horses harnessed to the Democratic coach," and to move forward to the acceptance of new ideas and more progressive action. Without accepting the *rationale* of those results, it advised their acceptance as an irreversible decree, and counseled a general effort by the Democratic Party to take advantage of its defeat by so deceiving the freedmen as to induce them to, at least, divide their vote between the two political parties! It did not seem to appreciate the fact, so evident to its readers, that such an avowal would be sure to prevent the success of its effort.

The other day the *World* gave another illustration of its simplicity. In an article intended to belittle the importance of the Fifteenth Amendment it made the following awkward assertion:

> "The Democratic Party, which has more experience and has always had greater success, than its opponents in managing the votes of ignorant classes, may easily, by some sacrifice of prejudice, frustrate the design of the Republicans in conferring universal suffrage upon the negroes. A little electioneering activity and adroitness on our side will show the Republicans that they have beaten the bush for us to catch the bird."

It would have puzzled the most ingenious journalist to have deliberately incorporated into the same number of lines more mischievous concessions, pregnant with stronger arguments against the Democratic Party, than are contained in this extract. The admissions, which the *World* seems so unconsciously to make, embrace the substance of the charges which have been made against that party by its opponents, and are, moreover, precisely those best calculated to exasperate the element upon which it chiefly relies for success. We can imagine that that element will scarcely relish such plain talk, and that its offensiveness will be intensified rather than mitigated by the humiliating consciousness of its absolute truth. There is no questioning the fact that the Democratic Party has had far more experience, and infinitely more success than its Republican opponents, in "managing the votes of ignorant classes," but still those "ignorant classes" will not like to be reminded either of their political venality or of their ignorance. Neither is it pleasant for Democrats to be so publicly reminded that the measure of success they have heretofore had has been due to such questionable means.

Honest and reflecting men have long been aware that a bitter and senseless prejudice toward the negro, sedulously inculcated and favored by Democratic leaders, has been the mainspring of Democratic action; and that for years that prejudice controlled American politics and baffled progress. Still we have not had a Democratic admission of the fact till now, nor a Democratic recommendation to lay it aside. We might respect the *World's* admission and recommendation, as above, if they were made upon principle or conviction, but it innocently declares that it makes them solely as a means to "frustrate the design of the Republicans in conferring universal suffrage upon the negroes." This seems clearly a declaration of hostility to the freedmen, but it strangely precedes the avowal of a design to catch the negro vote by the exercise of "a little electioneering activity and adroitness" by the Democracy! By those means the Republicans are to be suddenly astonished to find that while they have been diligently "shaking the bush" of emancipation, the Democrats have quietly managed to "catch the bird" and secure the votes of the negroes! The *World* does not tell us how it proposes to accomplish its purpose, and until it does so, satisfactorily, we shall continue to doubt its assertions, and count it as an involuntary ally through verdancy rather than a formidable adversary through strength or strategy.

Westward, Ho!

Montana news tells us that the Emigrant Association in that far-off Territory is flooding the whole country with circulars, promising "good steady employment to thousands of emigrants." This, however, is but one instance of many that have lately come to our notice, all going to show that westward emigration this year will probably be of prodigious extent. With Spring hardly here, the tide of transcontinental travel has begun, and before Midsummer the European exodus will add vast volume to this westerly wave. We in sea-board cities, who rarely note the effects of this influx, save as it leaves its traces under our eyes, do not reflect that it is going to solve, if we but give it time, some of the difficult problems of legislation—the Mormon problem, the Indian problem, and, we may add, the problem of the national debt.

Kansas, as well as Montana, counts on a growth in 1870 far surpassing that of any previous twelvemonth. To say truth, it is only within a few years that territorial immigration has been conducted on scientific principles, or even according to common sense. The old *laissez-faire* theory left immigrants to come or stay away as they liked, to be cheated by transportation agents and swindled by land speculators, and, in a word, to make themselves as miserable as possible; and, according to this foolish plan, the State or Territory cared very little who the "squatter sovereigns" were,—whether gamblers or mechanics, farmers or forgers, idle rogues or honest, industrious men. They seemed to forget that commonwealths must be founded by these adventurers, and that it was all-important to the superstructure who the empire-builders were. But we have changed all this. Now the governmental authorities receive immigrants as a merchant receives valuable goods, selecting the best places for them, seeing that they are suited to the places and the places to them, taking care that they shall be transported carefully, and that others shall follow them in due season.

Take Kansas, for example. Its growth is tolerably equal and diffused through the eastern half of the State; and so fast have all advantages of civilization followed the early pioneers, that people there now talk complacently about "going out West," regarding themselves as "in the interior" of the Republic, and rather of an effete order of civilization, and Californians or Nevadans as Western people proper. EMERSON says, "it is wonderful how soon a piano gets into a log-hut on the frontier; you would think they found it under a pine-stump." The cities do indeed grow fastest, but the immigration is so largely agricultural as to make this growth of older city and new settlement proportionate. Every facility is now offered by authorities for accredited agents of colonies to examine lands carefully before purchasing, and the general custom is for the manager of an Eastern party of emigrants to travel through the State or Territory in which settlement is contemplated, and with his own eyes to investigate the comparative advantages of localities. As a result, colonies are usually satisfied, and do not remove or break up, but "stay put," and begin at once to grow and thrive from the moment of transplanting. This method itself of "colonizing," as distinguished from individual or single family emigration, has a vast influence on the welfare of the West, the new settlements being well-appointed from the start with all trades needful for self-dependent sustenance and comfort.

This adjustment and intentional scattering of settlements is in marked contrast to the fortuitous jumbling of old-time emigration which caused so much misery. Emigration to the West is, in a word, no longer a thing of chance, but one of science and of calculated enterprise. And, again, as the vast immigration aids railroads, so railroads have learned to return the favor by fostering and accommodating immigration. It seems but yesterday that the one laborious boat-route on the Missouri provided all the available means of transportation in that region, while now there are four parallel ones—the steamer, the stage, and a railway on either bank—while the cities on that great river seem destined in our time to rival those of the Mississippi. Frontier-emigration is no longer the task or hardship it once was—or, rather, let us ask at once, what is frontier-emigration? and where is what yesterday we called "the frontier?" A land spanned by one great railroad, with two others working their parallel courses on either hand, and feelers already extending from the central path to the other two, cannot well have "frontiers of civilization." "Westward, Ho!" must soon mean—across the Pacific.

Protection of the Minority in New-York.

One of the most important political topics to which the best minds in America should give their attention, is the protection of minorities. In this City there is now an absolute and almost uncontrollable despotism by the great ignorant majority—the most of whom have no property—over a minority who possess most of the real estate, and carry on the principal part of the business of this Metropolis. This minority seem now almost helpless. Avenues are paved and repaved at an expense that would make a covering of velvet seem cheap in comparison; new experiments and jobs of every kind are tried in our wealthiest streets; every conceivable pattern of pavement is tested; great thoroughfares are opened right through crowded districts; hideous telegraph poles are erected near handsome buildings; new horse railroads are laid in quiet streets; continual and heavy assessments are placed on real estate; and all this enormous expense is paid by the minority in taxes on their property; while we venture to say not one in a thousand of them ever has a voice in the matter, or can in any way control or prevent the exaction. Here, for instance, a half-dozen pot-house keepers in the poorest wards, who have been put in the Common Council by the roughs and wire-pullers of those districts, decide that one of their most vigorous supporters shall have "a big job," provided he divide the profits. They accordingly determine that the finest avenue in the City, whose inhabitants represent millions of property, shall be paved with a problematical pavement at an exorbitant rate, with the understanding that, if it be taken up, their creatures shall also have the profits of the removal. The Stewarts, Astors, Lorillards, Grinnells and other wealthy citizens are only as clay in the hands of these potters, or rather as convenient animals who are to be milked for the sustenance of the needy multitude. They easily put the measure through that virtuous body—the Common Council—and pass it over a Mayor's veto. The tax for the job then comes from the pockets of all who own real estate, and finally is paid in rents by the poor and middle class.

This is only one measure out of thousands that are continually pressed through our City Government, in which the cunning leaders of an ignorant majority plunder the minority. It is no worse than many other jobs, nor more expensive nor tyrannical. It is notorious now that the chiefs of the Democracy of New-York have made vast fortunes for themselves. It is a most alluring and profitable profession now, to win control of the liquor-sellers, repeaters and roughs of a poor ward, and thus become the absolute disposer of the wealth of the richest City on the continent. No other business pays half so well. The only obstacle is the number of competitors, and the danger that too many will share in the plunder.

And what is to check the continuance of this reign of plunder? Not the vigor of the Republicans in this City. They have not numerical power or unity of action sufficient. The managing of ward politics has become a science. No neophyte, like one of our Democratic wealthy citizens, can learn it in a year or two. It demands a thick skin, strong nerves and pliant principles. We might as well expect any body of respectable men to go into one of our courts, and manage a complicated law case, as to call for our wealthy and professional men to attempt to manage the ward politics. They would come to grief in a week. It is useless to expect it or call for it.

The only remedy that we can see for the increasing tyranny of the ignorant and poor majority in this City over the wealthy or comfortable minority, is to strengthen by some legislative reform the power of minorities in this State. It is to this we desire to call the thoughtful attention of reformers and all citizens who hope at some distant day to secure good government in New-York. A reform so radical as the one we are proposing needs a long preparation; but with a community as intelligent as the great body of our voters, discussion will eventually bring out the best and wisest plan, and cause it to be adopted. Such an idea only demands constant consideration and argument in the Press and on the platform to at length convince the most indifferent. The principle of protecting minorities has already become recognized in English municipal and national law, and is destined to hold a secure place in British legislation. And yet the English a few years ago seemed much further from carrying it into practice than we do. Ideas work faster here than they do in Great Britain. When the Anti-Slavery discussion began, how far distant appeared the victory! Five years ago it seemed almost incredible that the West would ever recognize it as obligatory to pay our bonds in hard money, and a great political party staked its success on the expectation of repudiation. Now no one of either party is found so poor as to do reverence to even the shadow of national dishonesty.

The protection of minorities, if it be only discussed, will eventually embody itself in legislation, and be our great safeguard in New-York.

Of course the *Tribune* will inform an anxious public precisely what truth is in the current rumors relating to Mr. GREELEY's alliance with the "Young Democracy" in their opposition to the proposed charter. The story is that Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, in behalf of O'BRIEN, NORTON, GENET, CREAMER & CO., has tendered Mr. GREELEY an active support in the event of his obtaining another Republican nomination; and that Mr. GREELEY, with characteristic ambition, has closed the bargain. The age of wonders is not ended.

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The telegraph brings us tidings from the coal-mining regions of a general renewal of strikes among the laborers. There is an unpleasant and suspicious coincidence about these strikes, which looks very much as if they were deliberately gotten up in the interests of the great monopolies. Else why do they so invariably occur at such critical times? The period for making large contracts for coal is close at hand. The majority of them are generally made in May and June, and now consumers are again to be confronted with another strike, as a pretext for an advance in price, which will probably rule through the ensuing year. If the miners shall hold out for the next three or four months, it is safe to expect that coal will be unreasonably high-priced for the twelvemonth to come. Of course the great companies will be the gainers. The millions of tons already mined will be marked up, and the reason alleged will be that they are not sure of further supply. When the present stock is comfortably off their hands at high prices, the miners will go to work again, and prices will slowly recede as they did last Autumn and Winter, until another year shall bring another opportunity for another strike. And so we go—the people invariably the sufferers, and combined capital and labor combinations as invariably the gainers. It seems as if there might be some way devised to correct the evil, and to bring the great coal supply in subjection to the normal laws of supply and demand, but an unpleasant experience has almost destroyed our hope, and convinced us that there is no alternative but for the public to "suffer and be strong," in the Scripture sense.

◆

There are certain newspapers published in this City which openly advertise for sale abominable prints or photographs. Might it not be worth the while of the Police to answer these advertisements, and if necessary to prosecute the venders of these foul wares? In London lately a man was arrested for selling similar filth. He was sentenced, we read, to "two years hard labor, to pay a fine of £50, and to be further imprisoned until the fine was paid." That is the sort of lesson which it takes a man a long while to forget. A few examples of the same kind in New-York would considerably clear the moral atmosphere.

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The point made by Mr. DAWES, in the House of Representatives, on Friday, in relation to the lack of legislative accomplishment by Congress, was well taken, and he deserves credit for the rebuke which he administered. A strange apathy seems to be manifested by that body in responding to the demand of the people for relief from the grievous pressure which is felt by every business interest throughout the country. In view of the general uncertainty which hangs over our future financial and fiscal policy, our industries are suspended and crippled, and everybody is waiting with impatient anxiety for definite relief from Congress. We do not like to find fault with the representatives of our own party, but we cannot resist the conviction that much time has been needlessly wasted during the present session in unprofitable debate and speech-making in regard to the admission of the newly reconstructed States. With regard to the latter, we feel a disposition to be thankful that, with the exception of Georgia, the States are all back, and the tedious war of words which has raged for four years is so nearly over. It seems also as if the deliberations and the discussions of Congress upon the finances and taxation and tariff had been altogether too prolix and vacillating. We are apparently no nearer a finality than we were in the beginning. The country can ill afford to wait much longer. The business of the current year must be adjusted within the next thirty or sixty days. Plans must be made and enterprises settled, which cannot advantageously be done except upon a settled and permanent basis to be established by Congress. We appeal to Congress, therefore, to forego all other enticements and address itself exclusively to the above subjects until they are disposed of.

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It is well to be a Queen. The other day Prince ALFRED was in India, and the Maharajah of Cashmere offered him as a present a shawl, on which three hundred weavers had been incessantly at work for three years. No such shawl had ever been manufactured before. The Prince, having perhaps received a maternal hint not to take any more presents, after his miserable escapades in Australia, declined the gift—whereupon the Maharajah begged of him to forward it to the Queen. Her Majesty must now have more Cashmere shawls in her possession than any dry-goods dealer in New-York. The *real* Cashmere shawl is a very scarce object, for the Maharajah claims a large royalty on every one manufactured, and moreover buys the most beautiful for his own use or for distribution among his friends. What are called "Indian shawls" generally are either made in Umritsir—or in France. There is (or was) a gentleman in India who has all the curtains in his house made of pure Cashmere shawls—each one worth about $1,250, gold, on the spot. As an Indian house has no doors, but curtains instead, it may be imagined that a very fair display of the genuine article is made in this one establishment.

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The public will be glad to learn from the letter we have published of Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION, that the Company will thoroughly investigate the statements in regard to the *Manhattan* refusing to render assistance to the *Samaria*. We must again affirm the necessity for this investigation. Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION state that the *Samaria* made no signals of distress, and yet they admit that she was spoken by two sailing vessels in sight the same time as the *Manhattan*, and "declined any assistance." If the *Samaria* made no signals, why did the two sailing vessels offer their assistance? It is not usual when a sailing vessel meets a first-class steamer for the former to proffer aid to the latter. The Captain of the *Samaria* might very well decline the assistance of a small sailing vessel, and yet have been very glad of the help of a steamer like the *Manhattan*. Was it likely, for instance, that he would transfer his passengers and mails to a sailing ship while a large steamer was in sight? What would have been gained by such a transfer, unless he believed the *Samaria* to have been in imminent danger? It would have been of very great use to have had the *Manhattan* carry on the passengers and mails.

Look out for your Tea! There is poison in the cup. Beware, especially, of recent importations. The Chinese dealers have been adulterating the new crop with iron and steel filings. One sample analyzed was found to be loaded with these filings, and with dirt, worms, and "promiscuous" rubbish besides. In how many houses, otherwise well kept, is it possible to get a cup of good tea even now? A lover of the true decoction may wander pretty nearly all over the town without finding his palate cheered with the proper flavor. And now the prospect before him is still more dismal. Where is the grocer or hotel-keeper who will undertake to dispense the genuine commodity? Let him make himself known to a thirsty world—our advertising columns are open to him.

The London *Spectator* "laments," according to the ocean telegraph, "the utter aridity of the debates in Parliament." It is a dry time with us, too, in Congress. Ever since the cadetship flurry, there has been a stagnation in Congressional eloquence, and even the Army bill went through the House without a ripple. So far as we now recall, there has not been, for ten years, such dearth of excitement in either branch. People discuss the Antilles more hotly over the water than we do here who are at the doors of the Gulf. The Fifteenth Amendment has given the quietus to the reconstruction wrangle, and struck out of Congress a theme which has been good for unlimited debate during the last five years. Finance is fertile only for those favored few, who, like the English Minister, can "make statistics eloquent." Who, we ask, is that benefactor to Congressmen, who will undertake to introduce a new and great and worthy topic to their consideration, and so moisten their "aridity?"

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There is a document published in the London *Daily News* and greatly read in Ireland just now which, by a sort of Irish fatalism attending all ministerial efforts to conciliate that country, will go a great way to neutralize Mr. GLADSTONE's present efforts. It is a letter written in pencil by the imprisoned O'DONOVAN ROSSA, and printed in the Dublin *Irishman*, showing what a task the jailers have to keep him in order and how he worries them nearly as much as they worry him. He tells the story of singing in his cell, of bread and water in the black-hole, of the tying of his hands behind his back and his stooping down like an animal to eat his stirabout. "I was hungry and I may be excused on that account!" Any one may perceive that this letter has "a good deal of wildfire wrapped up in it," and it is assuredly a mistake to think these prison-severities against Fenians are at all advisable as a means of silencing them.

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The telegram which announces the earthquake in San Francisco goes on to say that "the bill to grade Rincon Hill, in this city, has passed both Houses of the Legislature." The juxtaposition is a queer one, at least. It looks just now as if Rincon Hill might get itself graded before long without expense. Earthquakes call for no leveling appropriations; and while Dame Nature is so obstreperous with her Spring "moving" in San Francisco, we should think the California Legislature might properly feel chary of beginning any "internal improvements." However, to speak seriously, it is a source of great congratulation and relief that while for the third time lately the City of the Golden Gate has been visited by severe shocks of earthquake, no harm whatever has come to life, limb, or property.

Funeral of Seth Boyden.

Yesterday afternoon, the funeral of the late SETH BOYDEN, the celebrated inventor and horticulturist, took place from the Fair-street Universalist Church, and was attended by the manufacturers, merchants and other prominent citizens of Newark. Rev. A. A. THAYER, editor of the *Christian Leader* of Newark, delivered the funeral oration, taking as his text a portion of the first verse of the seventh chapter of Kings: "And he was filled with wisdom and understanding." Ex-Gov. Ward, Abadiah Meeker, Joseph Ward, John Phillips, Cyrus Currier and Daniel Condit acted as pall-bearers. The remains were interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Probably Lost at Sea.

Capt. SMITH R. LANE, of Bellport, sailed from Baltimore for New-York on the 10th of February in a small sloop of twenty tons, heavily laden with oysters, since which time no tidings have been heard from him. His wife, child and one man were with him.

GEORGIA.

Copper, Iron, Coal and Gold—The Mineral Wealth of the State—Mr. Howard's Report—Apathy of the People—Destruction of the Fruit Crop—Injury to Crops—Fairs in the Fall.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Ga., Tuesday, March 22, 1870.

During a recent hurried visit through North-western Georgia, I was very much struck by the immense mineral wealth which it contains, and I was still more struck by the feebleness of the attempts which are making to develop and utilize it. An experienced geologist whom it was my good fortune to meet, who had explored the greater part of the country, and to whom I am indebted for much of the information that I gathered, told me that one of the richest, if not the richest, mineral regions on the continent of America, is that succession of mountains and valleys which, commencing in South-western Virginia at the Peaks of Otter, extends thence through Western North Carolina into Georgia and Alabama. It contains as rich copper as can be found in the world. There is no better iron ore than can be found there in almost inexhaustible abundance, and its coal is fully equal in quality and quantity to the coal beds of Pennsylvania; and it is already fully established that east of the Blue Ridge, in what is known as the Gold Belt, there are many rich veins of gold, which are now being partially and fitfully worked, but yet sufficiently to show what capital, enterprise and science can do in the future. Here are literally "mines of wealth," over which the people walk and ride daily, striving assiduously to eke out a precarious subsistence from the culture of the surface soil, and no effort worthy of the name is made to develop the rich ores, to the full development of which there are almost no natural difficulties to overcome.

CHEAP COAL.

Coal is now selling in the principal cities of Georgia at prices as high if not higher than those of New-York, and I remember during the State Fair at Macon coal at any price was an unattainable commodity in that city for several days. Indeed, at no time during the Winter has the supply been at all equal to the demand. The consumption of coal would be immediately quadrupled along the lines of railroad if a certain supply at moderate prices could be furnished. But as it is, and with the present prospects, many people in Atlanta and Macon who had arranged for burning coal in their houses have resolved to have the grates removed and to go back to the old wood fires. It is an undoubted fact that if the proper steps were taken and due enterprise employed, the greatest abundance of cheap coal could be supplied to the people of the State from Georgia coal-fields. But those steps are not taken, and there is no reason to suppose that they are about to be taken.

RICH IRON BEDS.

And what is said of coal is also true of iron. The richest and most extensive beds of iron ore east of the Blue Ridge exist in the immediate vicinity of the coal beds, as if suggesting the creation of a large manufacturing interest at a very small expenditure of capital, compared with the large profits which could be immediately reaped. Now and then, some one impressed with the vast richness and extent of the mineral resources of northern Georgia publishes a pamphlet, writes a letter to a newspaper, or proposes an "excursion," with a view to call general attention to the subject, and stimulate men of energy and means to go to work and utilize the wealth now dormant under their feet. But the pamphlet and the letter are unheeded, the "excursion" is turned into a picnic frolic, and while a few may prate learnedly for for a day or two of the *Devonian* and *Gneissic* periods and of azoic and paleozic strata, people generally turn from the subject as one in which they have little or no interest—as one entirely beyond their comprehension—and wait for some "Yankee company to come along to do the work."

APATHY OF THE PEOPLE.

Within a few months Mr. C. W. HOWARD, of Kingston, Ga, a gentleman of high standing, acknowledged skill as a geologist, and of superior intelligence, made a minute examination of the mineral region of Georgia and Alabama at the request of Mr. [illegible], then Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, (the property of the State,) to whom Mr. HOWARD made a very able report of his investigations, showing beyond a doubt the extent and value of the mineral deposits of the country to which I refer. Had a similar report from an equally high authority been made about Montana, Idaho, or the country adjacent to the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, a flood of emigration would have set in toward the new El Dorado, and companies would have been formed, with sales of stock at fabulous prices. But here at their very doors, within fifteen or twenty miles of several railroads and navigable streams, people are told that the "richest copper known to the miner," some of "the richest and most valuable iron ores of our Western mountains," and that the finest coal in any quantities, are within their reach with "no difficulties to overcome," and the information is as little heeded as if they had been told one of the least probable tales of the authoress of "Vashti." Since the publication of Mr. HOWARD's report to which Mr. HURLBERT gave a very wide circulation, I do not know of any organized effort having been made, nor do I believe that any has been made to make this mineral treasure available.

THE COTTON MANIA.

One of the chief causes of this strange apathy is the cotton mania. Every energy is bent to raise cotton. There is no time and no means to engage in any other enterprise. "We are an agricultural people," it is said; "we do not understand anything else. We have plenty of land, and we can raise plenty of cotton and sell it at twenty-five cents a pound. We cannot go into any business that will pay as well as that." Nobody seems to remember and few to know that a diversified industry and a concentration of capital are essential to the material prosperity of a people; that it depends altogether upon a single product of the soil is a fatal fallacy in the long run; that a cotton crop exceeding two and a half millions of bales will result in bringing the price below a remunerative standard, and that those countries and communities which are the most prosperous are those whose industry and productions are most diversified. Had Mr. HOWARD told of the existence of a mine of guano, superphosphate, or other fertilizer for cotton, there would have been a rush to the "diggings" equal to that to California in in the wildest time of the mining excitement. Every individual believes that he will raise at least a bale to the acre; that the crop can never again be a large one, owing to the scarcity and inferiority of labor; and that never again can cotton fall "much below twenty-five cents." While this idea prevails (and, notwithstanding the plain, undeniable truth that cotton now, to-day, is not worth more than twenty-one cents in any part of the interior of the State, few believe that the market will not rise to twenty-five and thirty cents,), cotton will command all the available sinew and money of the people, to the exclusion of every other industry. Time and rude experience will correct this error, by exposing the delusion; but, in the meantime, the people must pay $8 a ton for coal, and depend on other States for every pound of iron they consume.

ROUGH WEATHER.

Within the past ten days the weather has been exceedingly inclement, heavy washing rains, high winds and severe frosts arresting all agricultural labor, and killing, I fear, most of the early fruit. When the frosts of the 15th and 16th inst. came, all the peach trees were in full blossom, and today the blossoms are few and far between. The ambitious gardeners who intended to have green peas in April, and other early vegetables, have their labor for their pains. The heavy rains have so washed the newly-planted corn-fields as to render replanting generally necessary. QUONDAM.

Gen. Lee's Reception in Augusta.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, April 1.

As soon as it became known that Gen. LEE would spend yesterday in the city, the many old officers and soldiers of the Confederate army, who reside in Augusta, the ladies and the citizens generally, expressed a desire to call upon the great Captain. The General, who had positively declined anything savoring of a public demonstration, consented to receive them, and the ladies' parlor in the Planters' Hotel was the place selected for holding the levee. The reception lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, and during that time hundreds of ladies and gentlemen called, and were presented to the General and his daughter. The General was exceedingly courteous and polite to all, and seemed much gratified at the admiration in which he is held by the people of Augusta, and his visitors were charmed by the ease and elegance of his manners. But, while polite to all, Gen. LEE was particularly kind and attentive to several Confederate officers present who had lost a limb in the service, and this endeared him more than ever to our people.

In the afternoon, Gen. LEE and his daughter, Col. CROWLER, Mayor ALLEN and several other gentlemen of the city, rode through the streets in carriages, and the visitors seemed much pleased with our beautiful city.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Trades' Unions, Wages and the Cost of Living.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An editorial article was published in the TIMES a few days since in regard to trades' unions, in the course of which I think you do trades' unions, and also the individual members thereof, gross injustice. You seem to carry the idea that trades' unions prevent its members from working for a scale of prices less than the unions allow. Admitting such to be the case, from what source does the unions get their authority for doing the same? Is it not from the individual votes of the members of the same? I am a member of a trades' union, and I do not consider its obligations in any way tyrannical; but, on the contrary, perfectly just.

In the course of your article you seem to think that it is time prices were reduced, as, you remark, cost of living is less than it has been since the war. It is true gold has fallen between thirty and forty per cent. within the last six months, but has the price of provisions or clothing gone down in equal proportion? If so, I have yet to learn it. I am a mechanic, and as such have to subsist the same as if I were a millionaire—that is, so far as living and having my being is concerned; but, of course, I have to live in proportion to my income. If you can inform me of one single restaurant in the City of New-York whose bill of fare is reduced in price, I will be very glad indeed to learn it. I have been in several restaurants within the last year, but cannot find one that have reduced its price one iota. You will find it the same as a general thing with house rent. There is not one landlord in fifty that has reduced his rent. It may be true that some few articles has been reduced in price, but not enough to make any material difference. If you will be so kind as to tell me what single article of living has been reduced so much as to form the basis of your article, myself, with several others, will thank you very much. A MECHANIC.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 31, 1870.

The Atlantic Mail Service.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to call the attention of the people to a memorial which is being signed by the leading houses in this and adjacent towns, the object of which is to procure greater speed and regularity in the delivery of the American mails to Great Britain. Whatever may be the views of my countrymen at home as regards the benefits of a reduction of the rate of postage at the expense and annoyance of slow and irregular delivery, there is but one sentiment here, and that is, the most unqualified disapproval, and the course of Postmaster-General CRESWELL is only justified by the hope that the change was not intended to be permanent in its character, but only resorted to as an expedient to procure more favorable terms from the Cunard and Inman lines.

The American mails of the 5th were not delivered here until this morning, the 18th, whereas they should have been delivered on the morning of the 16th, without fail. Such had been the regularity of delivery by the Cunard and Inman lines, that business men were accustomed to rely upon it in the transaction of business. The delay in delivery is a just cause of complaint; but the uncertainty of delivery is much more annoying than the loss of time. As the private delivery of letters of importance is on the increase, no business man having engagements in different cities can make his calculations with the degree of security to which he feels entitled.

If the reasons assigned above are correct, we are quite content to endure a temporary inconvenience for a future benefit to the Government, on economic grounds; but we respectfully protest against a policy which, if applied to land service, would discard the railway-car for the stage-coach. By all means give us cheap postage; no one appreciates more its humanizing and civilizing influences; but do not at the same time deprive us of the most speedy and regular channel of communication. If the present rate of postage should be found inadequate to meet the expense incident to the speedy delivery, either let the Government meet the deficiency, or create an express post, with special rates. In all matters pertaining to the transmission of thought, the Government should give us the greatest possible celerity and reliability, and remove all just cause of complaint against its otherwise excellent administration.

AN AMERICAN ABROAD.

MANCHESTER, Eng., Friday, March 18, 1870.

Justice to the Soldier and the Indian.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this date I see a dispatch from St. Louis, copying from the *Republican*, of that city, a report from Gainesville, Texas, of an extensive raid by Comanche Indians in Western Texas, in which over forty families have been massacred, houses burned and horses stolen. To this is added: "It is believed that the commander at Fort Sill could have prevented some of the massacres if he had been disposed to do so. Over seventy of the horses are reported to be near the fort in the possession of the Penn-quaker tribe."

The officer thus spoken of is Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON, Colonel of the Tenth Cavalry, who commands the troops stationed upon the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation. His record is too bright to be even temporarily clouded by a mere rumor like this. The military post named, Fort Sill, is situated in the very centre of that part of the Indian Territory occupied by the Comanches, and the camps of all that tribe are near the post. The station was established upon the recommendation of Gen. GRIERSON, after personal examination of the country, and in proposing it he stated in his official report, dated July 14, 1868, that he believed it necessary, "for the purpose of controlling the Indian tribes inclined to be lawless and troublesome, and preventing marauding parties from visiting North-western Texas." Gen. SHERIDAN established the post in January, 1869, placing Gen. GRIERSON in command, and he has been there ever since.

In the report of the Subcommittee of the Indian Commission, who visited the Comanche country last Summer, and which is signed by FELIX R. BRUNOL, NATHAN BISHOP and WM. E. DODGE, the following statement occurs: "The military command of the reservation has been held by Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON. The efficient manner in which he has performed important duty in collecting and controling the Indians, and our conviction that he is peculiarly adapted to this command, leads us to express the hope that he will be retained in it. The military head-quarters should continue at Fort Sill."

Friend LAURIE SATURN, the Quaker agent for the Comanches, pays the same officer an equal compliment in his report.

It would be next to impossible for a body of Comanches to leave their reservation and commit such outrages without the knowledge o Gen. GRIERSON. The report purports to have left Gainesville March 5, yet I have a letter from the officer in question dated Fort Sill, March 16, in which he says: "The Indians are all in camp, drawing their rations regularly, and seem very well disposed. I do not believe the Comanches or Kiowas will leave the reservation this Spring or Summer."

Considering the above facts, is it probable that this officer, who deservedly stands so high in the estimation of the country, has remained unconcernedly in his tent at Fort Sill, while women and children were murdered within two hundred miles by the Indians whom it is his duty to control? Is it likely that he has been disposed to countenance such a massacre?

And a word in behalf of the Indians called by such an odd mistake the "Penn-quaker" tribe. The Pene-teghka or Honey-eating band of the Comanche tribe is doubtless the one which it is intended to accuse of holding the stolen horses. For years this band has been the friend and ally of the white man. Fifteen months ago they were armed and used as a part of our force opposed to the Cheyennes, Kiowas, &c., and some of them faithfully performed the most dangerous and valuable service as scouts among the hostile tribes. During the past year they cultivated the soil near Fort Sill, raising very fair crops, their chiefs setting the example by working with the hoe. They are already semi-civilized. Altogether the whole story is improbable and St. Louis papers should be careful in giving voice to such slanders against gallant soldiers and praiseworthy friendly Indians. PARIVO.

THURSDAY, March 31, 1870.

Our Army and Navy Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Probably the strongest argument against raising the standard of admission to these institutions is that in the more recently settled States there are many Congressional districts where educational facilities are so limited as to place the proposed qualifications beyond the reach of their most deserving young men. And inasmuch as it is considered desirable that their students should be drawn from the whole country, almost any increase in the requisite qualifications for admission, operating as a practical exclusion of such districts from the benefits of these national academies, would be objectionable. So long as the law, as in its present condition, looks almost exclusively to appointments from Congressional districts, and so long as sparsely-populated States, with their dearth of public schools, continue to be admitted to the Union, so long, it would seem, will this objection hold good.

But as a fair conception of any subject is not to be attained by solely viewing the difficulties that surround it, some further considerations will be necessary in discussing it. Now, the great advantages the public service can be expected to derive from the proposed change are, a more perfect knowledge of the rudiments of their professions, and a far higher degree of culture on the part of graduates of these institutions. These are matters in which there is now an acknowledged deficiency, which would be far more apparent than it is, were it not for the fact that what little is taught, is thoroughly taught; and it is, practically, of more advantage to a man to learn a few things well, than many superficially. Obviously, the cost of maintaining the Academies would not be sensibly increased by the proposed change. The query arises, Have these institutions's primary object of supplying officers of the highest efficiency to the military and naval service, or that of drawing them from every nook and corner of the country, making the most of them under the circumstances? The idea of drawing officers from all parts of the country is certainly a good one. It insures a national character to the service. But will that character be lost, or even seriously infringed upon, in case the supply fails for a few years from half a dozen States just emerging from the backwoods of civilization?

Regarding the proposition which looks to appointments being made by competitive examinations in each district, the principal, and perhaps the only, difficulty existing at present to prevent its adoption, arises from the evil which it proposes to eradicate, *i. e.*, making these appointments a means of political as well as pecuniary benefit. From our present knowledge of the politico-moral composition of the House of Representatives, it would hardly be reasonable to suppose that the gentlemen composing it would seriously consider any proposition likely to diminish the personal power in their hands, without an overwhelming force of public opinion in its favor. The amount of this kind of force that is available to be brought to bear on the present question will probably continue diminutive for some time to come. It therefore seems to me that the primary examination at the Academies, calling for a higher standard of knowledge, is the most available, and a sufficient test for the admission thereto of the higher grade of appointees that the interests of the service demand. Perhaps, under such a system, members would find the necessity of resorting to some sort of examination, competitive or otherwise, in order to make appointees who would have a reasonable certainty of gaining admission. J.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

Promise of the Present Week.

Musical and theatrical affairs will be quite active this week. An excellent concert, in aid of a Cuban charity, occurs to-night at Association Hall, the combined talent of Miss KELLOGG, Signor RONCONI, Herr HABELMANN and Mr. J. N. PATTISON, offering a liberal guarantee of the interest of the entertainment. To-morrow, a complimentary soirée to Prof. MILLET can be attended at Apollo Hall. Wednesday, at Steinway, Miss CARLOTTA PATTI reappears, the sale of seats for this (to borrow a French expression) *solennité* being commenced this morning at the usual places. Miss PATTI returns to New-York after a tour of some duration. She has sung in almost seventy concerts in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, Memphis, Louisville, Charleston, and numerous minor places, and has everywhere found a repetition of her success here. Most of the artists who surrounded her in this City a few months ago will be heard again on Wednesday. Mr. RITTER and Mr. PRUME will play, and Herr HERMANNS is to sing, while Mr. HENRY SQUIRES will replace Herr HABELMANN. We believe that the after concerts occur Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. On the afternoon of Saturday the usual concert will be given at Association Hall by Mrs. L. C. ELLIOTT, soprano, Herr HABELMANN, tenor, and Mr. F. B. DANFORTH, organist....The dramatic novelties of the week will be, to-night, "Pippin," acted by the Lydia Thompson Troupe at Niblo's, and Wednesday, "Men and Acres," at Wallack's. The opening representation at the Tammany takes place this evening. Elsewhere, no announcements demand special attention, We call notice, though, to the fact that the final rehearsals of the Shakespearean drama at Booth's are to be enjoyed this week. On Monday next comedy follows tragedy, and Mr. J. S. CLARKE displaces Mr. BOOTH. The commendation of this artist's labors abroad by the London Press is summarized in a farewell compliment in the *Times*. That journal, under date of March 22, says: "Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE, the American comedian, took leave of the London public on Friday evening, with the intention of sailing for New-York on the following day. He leaves behind him an excellent name. The parts in which he has appeared have been few in number, but they have enabled him to display a grotesque humor which is peculiarly his own; and, perhaps, there is no other actor who, for the last twelve months, has caused so continuous a flow of mirth. Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE in 'The Toodles,' like Mr. SOTHERN in the 'American Cousin,' was one of the sights to be seen."

KENTUCKY WHISKY.

The Different Methods of Distillation—The Processes Described.

From the Louisville Commercial, March 14.

The manufacture of whisky in Kentucky is a most important branch of homestead industry. Millions of dollars are invested in the working of our distilleries, and their product has world-wide reputation. The methods by which it is produced are known to but few persons outside of a limited number of practical distillers, even dealers in the article being generally ignorant of the different processes by which it is made. There are six modes of distillation practiced in this State, and the result is six classes of whisky, known to the initiated as "sour mash, pure copper," "sour mash, log and copper," "sweet mash, pure copper," "steam copper," "Bourbon, steam," and "highwines." Sour mash, pure copper, is made as follows: One to two bushels of corn-meal is mashed in small tubs, by hand, with slop, and without the use of steam. (Slop is the spent beer from the still.) A sufficient amount of this slop, boiling-hot from the still, is mixed with the fresh meal to heat the same to proper temperature. The mash then stands undisturbed from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, according to the weather, no artificial means of cooling being used for this period. When the mash has cooled to about 110 degrees a very small quantity of rye-meal and malt is added, after which the same is diluted with water to the proper temperature. Then, in the different small tubs, or in one large one into which the small ones are discharged, the mash is yeasted with yeast, or rather a small quantity of mash previously mashed and in a state of fermentation. After fermentation ceases the beer is boiled in a copper still over the fire, the vapor passing to and through a copper worm and condensing into what is known as singlings. The singlings are doubled in a copper still over the fire, and the vapor again passes through a copper worm, condensing into whisky. The highwines, or high-proof spirit, is reduced with the lowwines to the strength at which it is barreled. The yield by this process is from two to two and a half gallons.

In making "sour mash log-and-copper" whisky, the process differs from that described above in the substitution of a wooden beer-still for the copper, and the introduction of steam into the beer. Most of the sour mash whisky in the State is made on this plan.

Sweet mash pure copper is made by mashing as before described, but with water, instead of slop. The mash stands only a few hours, when it is cooled down and yeasted. The distillation is the same as for sour mash.

In the manufacture of steam copper the mash is made in one tub by a rake driven by steam. The mash, having been mixed with water, is scalded by steam introduced directly into the mash-tub. From one-fourth to one-fifth of the mash is rye-meal, with a proper quantity of malt. Sweet hop-yeast is generally used to start fermentation. The beer is boiled in a wooden still by steam thrown into it. The vapor, just as in the old-fashioned pure copper distilleries, passes through a copper worm, and is condensed into singlings. The singlings are doubled in a copper still over the fire, and the vapor passes through a second worm. This whisky is the result of two separate [illegible] tions [illegible]

[illegible] Bourbon steam whisky the mash is prepared and yeasted as in steam copper houses. In the [illegible] the American still is used, in which the beer is boiled by steam and the vapor, instead of passing directly to and through a copper worm, passes into a wooden doubler in which is a [illegible] quantity of lowwines to condense the [illegible], and the whisky passes from the wooden doubler [illegible] worm. Only one worm is used, [illegible] and no copper still or doubler [illegible]. This trade constitutes the bulk of Bourbon County whisky. Highwines or raw whisky is made by precisely the same process as Bourbon steam. The American still is used in both modes, and the only difference consists in the superior quality of grain used in making Bourbon steam, and in the quality of rye, only one distillation and one condensation take place. The highwines are not reduced with water to a strength near proof, as the Bourbon steam is, and is generally drawn off into unburnt barrels. The construction of Bourbon steam-houses is very similar, and either grade of whisky can be alternately made in either class of houses. Many distilleries operate with slight variations from the methods we have described, but as the slightest departure from the regular process gives a different result the tendency is to adhere closely to established grades.

THE NEW-HAVEN EXPLOSION.

A Folding Chair Factory Demolished—Three Men Killed and Several Wounded.

From the New-Haven Journal, April 2.

Yesterday afternoon, (1st,) about 1½ o'clock, an explosion of the boiler of the New-Haven Folding Chair Company's factory, at No. 352 State-street, took place, causing the most frightful catastrophe that has happened in our city for many years. The Company employ in their building, located along the west side of the Canal Railroad, at the State-street crossing, thirty-seven men and five women, all of whom had just returned from their dinners and resumed work in various parts of the building when the terrible explosion took place. With the swiftness of a flash of lightning the men felt the whole structure lift beneath their feet, and then followed a tremendous crash, as forty-two human beings went down amid a mass of timbers, floors, walls, benches, shafting and material. Nothing of the structure was left standing but the front wall. Had that fallen the result would have been far more terrible. This wall prevented the floors of the several stories from coming together at the front end of the building, and thus saved from wounds and death many persons.

Those who worked at the front end of the shop, protected from the crushing weight of the floors by the standing front wall, gradually crawled out from under the benches, flooring and timbers, and groping their way through smoke and dusk, almost suffocating from the want of air, made their way to the front doors and windows, and from thence to the street, their faces pallid with the horror with which their terrible situation and the suddenness of the crash had filled them. All were covered with the powdered mortar of the walls, and bore bruises upon various parts of the body. Some appeared with bloody visages, and others limping and writhing with pain. Fully two-thirds of the workmen thus escaped. A few moments after three women were taken out more seriously injured.

EXTRICATING THE WOUNDED AND THE DEAD.

Under the bricks lying beside the railroad track, two feet beneath the surface, was found a workman—an old man named HORACE RICE—slightly bruised and cut, but not dangerously injured. About the same time Mr. JAMES MULLEN was taken out, very badly cut about the head and face, and burned badly about the hands and legs. They were taken up the track, and the latter was sent to the hospital, and the former was taken home. From the rear portion of the building, in about ten minutes, Mr. GEORGE E. WHITTEMORE, foreman in the basement, was rescued. He was considerably bruised, and had a terrible gash in the back of his head. His injuries, though severe, were not dangerous. Immediately after the explosion, Dr. LINQUIST assisted Mrs. SAMUEL M. DEMOND and her stepdaughter, Miss ELLEN DEMOND, from the ruins. The latter was terribly burned about the face, neck and hands, and she had also a bad gash in the forehead. She was taken out unconscious. Mrs. DEMOND was injured slightly. Both reside at No. 34 Bradley-street. The Doctor, with Mr. DANIEL CARROLL, also assisted in rescuing several persons among the bricks along the railroad track. One of these was a Mr. SMITH, belonging in Brantford, who had been in the basement of the building using a grindstone when the accident occurred. He was considerably bruised and had his jaw broken on the left side. These few having been rescued the firemen, who had arrived promptly on the ground, together with many citizens, commenced to remove the *débris* to get at those buried beneath. The work was prosecuted with great vigor. Boards, sleepers, flooring, chair material, &c., were rapidly transferred to the railroad track. For over an hour the work went on, until at last the basement was reached, when, as was expected, two dead bodies were found, crushed and mangled, by the joists of the floor above, under which they were found. One was that of a young man named J. BLOOMER. In the center of the forehead was a bloody gash, which probably caused his death. The other was that of an older man, who was named J. J. MATTHEWS. He worked over the boiler-room, and he bore the appearance of having been killed by a crush of timbers upon his body. The finding of these bodies terminated (about 3 o'clock) the search among the ruins, as all persons who worked in the factory were accounted for, except a German lad, named GEORGE WOLLIVER, who was supposed to be at home.

THE BOILER.

This was located in a small brick building adjoining the main one, in the rear. It was made of five sheets of 5-16 iron, and in exploding parted entirely around on the line of the rivets, at the third joint from the front. The larger portion, containing the flues, of which there were forty-eight, three inches in diameter, was driven through the side of an old wood building adjoining, landing in the north-east corner of the shop. There were two men at work in the room at the time, EDWARD SIGEL and ANTONE JAOCK. The latter was knocked down and precipitated through a hole in the floor, made by the boiler, into the basement below, and was severely injured in the knee. He had a narrow escape from being crushed to death. Mr. SIGEL was knocked down, but he immediately sprang to his feet and jumped out of the window unharmed. The other half of the boiler was tilted upwards and driven through the building, and and landed at the front end of the structure on the second floor in the south-east corner. As it landed it came into very close quarters with several young men who narrowly escaped death. It is a wonder that in its passage it did not occasion the death of any one. The boiler was sixteen feet long and forty-eight inches in diameter. It was made by BIGELOW & Co., and placed in the building in November last, when it was examined by the City Inspector of boilers and pronounced safe. The engineer, Mr. JOHN CURNOW, says he had on between seventy-five and eighty pounds of steam, and had been to the boiler and closed the door only about thirty seconds before it exploded. He was but a short distance away, but he escaped with only slight bruises. What was the cause of the explosion is at present writing unknown.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND THE WOUNDED.

The following are the names of those employed in the building, and a list of the casualties: Joseph Bloomer, killed; J. J. Matthews, killed; Charles Twitchell, No. 3 Veto-street, foreman of the varnishing-room, slightly injured; Horace Rice, No. 6 Library-street, very slight; Patrick Curran, Willow-street, severe cut in the head; James Rice, No. 320 York-street, not injured; Patrick Corcoran, bad cut in head; Charles Atwater, slight; Henry S. Golighty, one of the stockholders, injured in back; David R. Adams, No. 99 Wallace-street, bruised badly about the head arms and hip; Mr. Adams was foreman on the second floor; Henry Darrow, not injured; Peter Bree, teamster, Fair Haven, not injured; Lorenzo Holtzmeister, slight; George Wolliver, boy, slight; John Morse, not injured; Russell Greenfield, Fair Haven, foreman on the third floor, head bruised; John Reynolds, not injured; James McGarvey, out of the building at the time; Christine Visel, a boy, scalded badly on the left leg; Joseph Downing, slightly bruised; Joseph Bersch, not injured; Abraham Zerkle, slight; John Haelterlerly, not injured; Peter Rosenberg, slight; James Scranton, not injured; George Atwater, West Haven, not injured; James Mullen, badly injured about the head and taken to the hospital; since died; Thomas Ackrill, slight; George Whitimore, of Housatonic, Mass., foreman in the basement, badly cut in the head; Frank Mullen, not injured; John Curnow, engineer, slight bruises; John Pratt, badly injured; Benjamin F. Rodier, slight; Edward Addis, not injured; James Hart, slight; George H. Willoughby, wrist sprained; Henry Pryor, hip hurt, taken to his home in Greene-street; Antone Joack, knee hurt; Joseph Beecher, not injured; Antona Tricker, not injured; Samuel Smith, Bradford, jaw broken, hands and legs badly burned, taken to the hospital; Mary Shute, badly hurt; Mrs. Samuel Demond, No. 49 Bradley-street, slight; Helen Demond, No. 49 Bradley-street, head badly cut, and face, neck and hands badly scalded; Nellie Atwater, back injured; taken home on a stretcher; Eliza Barrows, Fair Haven, slightly injured; sent home. Those who received the most severe injuries were taken into the houses or stores near and received kind attention. The persons who opened their houses or stores were: Officer Stuart, James B. Hickox, William Stevens, Mrs. Curtis, Dr. Riley, Mr. Warner and others. Drs. Linsley, Ward, Peck, Bissell, Park, Dibble, Matthews and Speir were in attendance, doing all that was possible for the sufferers. Great credit is also due to Chief Engineer Hendrick, Assistant Engineers Bassett, Disbrow and Kennedy and the men under them, and the force of police officers, for their active efforts.

NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE.

Samuel Smith, from Branford, is a young man about nineteen years old, and was an apprentice of Mr. S. D. Linsley, who had a joiner-shop near. He is a son of Capt. Thomas Smith, of Branford. He had just gone into the building to sharpen a hatchet when the explosion took place. He had his jaw broken and his hands and legs badly burned. When taken from among the bricks beside the railroad his clothes were on fire. Last evening he was at the hospital delirious, and it is thought he cannot live.

James Mullen, who was sent to the hospital, was taken to his home, No. 8 York-street, last evening. He died during the night.

AID TO THE WOUNDED, &C.

In the evening after the assembling of the Republican meeting at Brewster Hall, Mayor FITCH proposed that in view of the sad calamity the meeting adjourn, and that money be subscribed for the wounded. He headed the list with $100 and the audience added another $100 and then adjourned.

Nine years ago last November, a boiler exploded in the same building, when occupied by DANN BROTHERS. There was one boy killed then. Mr. HORACE RICE, who was in the building yesterday, was also in it at the time of the other explosion. The building belonged to Mr. E. B. BOWDITCH. It is a total wreck. The Folding Chair Company, we believe, had no insurance to cover their loss. The total loss will reach nearly $10,000.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Flames Discovered in a Lodging-House.

Three Men Suffocated by the Smoke—Particulars of the Dreadful Occurrence.

About 8½ o'clock last night flames were suddenly discovered issuing from one of the windows of the five-story brick building No. 14 East-street, occupied by JOHN CARNEY on the first floor as a dining-saloon, and on the four upper floors as a lodging-house, for the accommodation of 'longshoremen, canal boatmen, and truck-drivers. When the alarm of fire was given CARNEY proceeded upstairs to warn his lodgers, when he met one of them coming down, and was informed or led to believe, that all of the occupants of the rooms had made good their escape. The firemen were prompt in their response to the alarm, and soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames; and as the Police understood that all of the lodgers had left the building on the first alarm, no search was made until the flames had been smothered. The firemen then made their usual survey of the premises to satisfy themselves that no remnant of fire was smouldering. On reaching the fourth floor they were horrified by discovering the insensible bodies of three men who had been suffocated by the smoke which had penetrated the building.

One of the men known as "Greenpoint," from his former residence at that place, but whose real name is JOHN MONTGOMERY, was found lying by the side of his bed undressed, as though he had retired for the night. When found, MONTGOMERY was still alive, and was heard to mutter "For God's sake help me." His face was fearfully distorted with pain and horror, and his rugged features exhibited traces of the terrible agony the man had endured in his futile efforts to escape. Before he could be carried into the street he expired. He is supposed to have no family, and was employed as a truckman by JOHN MCARDLE, of No. 432 Cherry-street, and kept his truck in Hanover-square. He appears to have been of intemperate habits, though he was not intoxicated yesterday.

In the same room with MONTGOMERY was also found CHAS. BROWN, a truckman in the employ of THOMAS MURPHY, at No. 426 Cherry-street, and kept his vehicle at No. 2 Hanover-street. He was fully dressed and had on the heavy water-boots he usually wore at this season. He was not quite dead, though unable to speak when picked up from his bed where he had fallen asleep. BROWN had been drinking all day, and was last seen alive at 5 P. M., when he was grossly intoxicated. He was a man of athletic proportions. His body presented the appearance of one who had passed through a terrible ordeal. He was removed to the Station-house in Delancey-street, still alive, but death ensued soon after his arrival. BROWN's mother resides in New-Haven, Conn.

In one of the neighboring rooms was found another man who was quite dead, and lay prone on his bed. The deceased is supposed to be JAMES SMITH, as he usually answered to that name. None of the occupants could give any information regarding his family or occupation. This third man was still dressed, and had fallen asleep after a drinking bout.

All three of the bodies were removed to the Thirteenth Ward Police Station, and a notice sent to Coroner KEENAN at his residence in Henry-street. The deceased were all about thirty-five years of age, and natives of the United States.

The premises where this terrible catastrophe occurred is one of those "water-side" houses of call, so common on both river fronts of the City. The proprietor, CARNEY, is best known by the soubriquet of "Captain Jack," and seemingly a regular member of that amphibious class indigenous to the docks and piers of all large cities. The house is a complete rookery, as the interior is cut up into a multitude of small rooms and it is frequented by all sorts of people employed on the piers and ships. The lodgers and regular boarders were all on a spree yesterday, and at the time of the fire nearly all were intoxicated. A damage of $1,500 was occasioned by the flames; covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is, as yet, unknown. An inquest will be held to-day.

Extensive Fire in Exchange-Place.

At 10 o'clock last night, a fire occurred in the large, double building, Nos. 46 and 48 Exchange-place, occupied by a large number of tenants as offices. The flames spread with great rapidity, and were not extinguished until a damage of $12,000 had been occasioned to the building. The losses of tenants were as follows:

No. 46—First floor, rear, L. T. HOYT, broker, $1,500; front, CHARLES UNGER & Co, brokers, $[illegible]. Second floor, front, PARMELEE & Co., brokers, $1,000; rear, PARMELEE, STONE & Co., brokers, $300. Third floor, front, RAYNES BROS. & Co., brokers, $500; rear, JOHN F. KLUMPP, broker, $1,000. Fourth floor, LENNOX SMITH, mining engineer, $200.

No. 48—First floor, front, LLOYD HAMILTON & Co., bankers, $200; rear, SLINGERLAND & PRINCE, brokers, $200. The upper floors of this building escaped damage.

The flames were first discovered in Mr. HOYT's office, on the first floor, and their origin is supposed to be due to a stove having become overheated. The building forms a portion of the Rufus Lord estate, and is fully insured in City companies.

Other Fires.

A fire occurred yesterday morning on the third floor of the five-story brick building, No. 177 Canal-street, occupied by A. VAHLEN, picture-frame maker. The damage to stock is estimated at $8,000; covered by insurance. The first and second floors of the building is occupied by W. A. WILLARD & Co., looking-glass manufacturers. Loss, $3,000; insured. The building is damaged to the extent of $300.

At 4½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the liquor-store of MICHAEL FLANAGAN, No. 51 East Houston-street, caused by an over-heated stove. Damage $100; insured for $3,000.

At 6 o'clock, yesterday, a fire occurred in the basement of No. 614 Broadway, occupied by DANIEL BURNS as a bird-store, caused by a monkey upsetting the stove. The Police and WM. VARLEY, alias Reddy the Blacksmith, extinguished the flames. Damage, $50; no insurance.

At 4¾ P. M. a fire occurred on the second floor of a dwelling at the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, owned by ANTHONY ECKERS and occupied by JOSEPH FRAZER, caused by his children playing with matches and setting fire to clothing. Damage $50; insured for $8,000 in Yonkers Insurance Company.

Real Estate Sales on Long Island.

The sales of real estate have been very slow on Long Island for the past week. The agents complain of the very high prices which holders place upon their property, and say that they continue to add such a percentage to its real value that visitors to the towns, on speculation, become frightened, and refuse to examine lots and buildings. The following sales are reported:

Newtown—John Meeks to Robert Meeks, two acres for $10,000.

Hempstead—John Mollineaux to Mott Wood, seventy acres for $6,500.

Jamaica—Patrick McMenony to William F. Ashman, twenty-eight acres for $9,800.

North Hempstead—Stephen B. Corse to George B. Kramer, ten acres for $1,000.

Long Island City—John Harris to James Harris, two lots for $2,000.

Hunter's Point—Charles Stephens has purchased the house of Mr. Strang for $10,000.

Mattituck—Barnabus Corwin to Samuel Brown, forty acres for $2,500.

Greenport—David Wiggins to William H. Conkling, one lot with buildings, $3,000.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad—Investigations of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee.

The Railway Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature spent yesterday at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and left by last evening's train for Hartford. Saturday was occupied in inspection of the property and business connections of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad at Fishkill and Newburg, the return trip to this City being made over the Newburg branch, and in the directors' car of the Erie Road. Accompanying the official party were President John S. Eldridge of the Boston, Hartford and Erie; Hon. Richard H. Dana and Melville E. Ingalls, counsel for the bondholders; Edward Appleton of the Massachusetts State Railway Commission, Edward S. Philbrick, State Engineer of the Boston, Hartford and Erie, Hon. Alexander H. Rice, S. W. Bates, and others. Secretary of State WARNER and Col. JOHN MORRISSEY, Sergeant-at-Arms, came to this City with the Committee, but did not go to Fishkill. Today the party will make personal inspection on foot and horseback of the unfinished section of the road between Willimantic and Paterson, Conn., and expect to arrive at Boston in the evening. Mr. PHILBRICK and Mr. PARKER, Chairman of the Committee on the part of the House, go to Fishkill this morning, and will go carefully over the entire line between that point and Waterbury, Conn., most of which is now in process of construction. The Committee have as yet given no intimation of their probable decision on the petition of the road for additional aid from Massachusetts, and the published statements that they have agreed to recommend such assistance are of course unfounded and unwarranted. The investigation, which has been in progress for nearly a month, will probably be completed this week.

ANOTHER STEAMER DISABLED.

By the *Idaho*, from Liverpool, at this port last night, we have news of the disabling of another European steamer. On April 1, in latitude 41° 16', and longitude 60°, the *Idaho* spoke the *City of Brussels*, Capt. KENNEDY, under sail. Capt. KENNEDY reported having lost his propeller on the 31st ult., and since then a whole suit of sails had been blown away. The *City of Brussels* was under full sail, close hauled, heading south-east. The *Idaho* took letters from Capt. KENNEDY to his agents in New-York, and from some of the passengers to their friends. All aboard well.

New Catholic Chapel in Newark.

The new Catholic Cathedral Chapel of "Our Lady and St. Patrick," situated at the lower end of Broad-street, Newark, was dedicated yesterday to divine worship before an immense congregation. Rev. Dr. CORRIGAN, Vicar-General, acted as Celebrant. Rev. GEORGE H. DOANE also officiated. At the close of the ceremonies a generous donation was taken up to defray the expenses of erection. The edifice is very handsome and situated on one of the most eligible sites in Newark. The Catholics have also purchased the ground adjoining on which they propose erecting a magnificent cathedral. The completion of the present chapel cost $9,000.

The Execution of Scott by Riel at Red River.

From the Toronto Globe, April 2.

We have some particulars of the killing of THOMAS SCOTT at Fort Garry. It appears that Mr. SCOTT was taken prisoner by RIEL in December last, but made his escape after many weeks of weary imprisonment. When BOULTON's party was formed he joined it, and was captured by RIEL, with the band, on their retreat to the Portage. On the 3d of March Mr. SCOTT was singled out from the rest of the prisoners and tried—we are not yet informed by what Court, or under what form of procedure—for his acts above-mentioned, and for "insulting Mr. RIEL and the guards by something he said," which charge he denied—and sentenced to be shot on the next day. The sentence was carried out. The clergyman who visited him, and Mr. DONALD A. SMITH, begged the ruffian RIEL to grant his victim one day more to prepare for death, but the boon was refused. On the 4th of March he was led out a few feet from the Fort, and kneeling in the snow, he prayed to God for the forgiveness of his sins. He said it was "dreadful to put him to death," but placed his trust in God. Still kneeling, he was killed by several shots.

We have no intelligence of attempts made to prevent poor SCOTT's death. The sole effort seems to have been to gain for him twenty-four hours more of life. We can account for this quiescence on the supposition that the whole settlement are thoroughly cowed by RIEL, and incapable of even remonstrating against his acts.

Tiffany & Co.,

NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED FRODSHAM WATCHES.

THESE WATCHES GREATLY EXCEL ANY OTHERS THAT ARE MADE, AND BESIDES THE INDORSEMENT OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY AND THE FIRST AWARDS OF THE LONDON AND PARIS EXPOSITIONS AND THE RUSSIAN GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR, HAVE RECEIVED PRIZES FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AMOUNTING TO OVER $15,000.

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED THE APPROVAL OF WEARERS RESIDING IN EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, TO WHOM IT IS PERMITTED TO REFER, AND WHOSE NAMES WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.—*Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth, it is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste.—*Advertisement.*

AT GOLD PRICES, the largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children at E. A. BROOKS'. This is the largest house in the City, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great reduction. Soiled shoes half price.—*Advertisement.*

Get Rid of Your Cold at Once, or you may keep on racking your lungs with a Cough, until at last they are irritated into a condition ripe for the production of tubercles; and then, instead of a simple, easily-cured affection, you will have to deal with Consumption. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will promptly cure all Coughs and Colds, and by imparting vigor to the respiratory organs, enable them freely to throw off obstructions engendered by neglected Colds, and heal all sore or inflamed parts. Sold everywhere.

The Loss of Hair,

So prevalent with the Americans, is mainly attributable to some one of the many cutaneous derangements of the body, afflicting the surface of the head, rendering it so thoroughly unhealthy that an early loss of hair is inevitable years before it could occur from a physical decline.

The treatment for its preservation and restoration should be especially adapted to the nature of the case. No cases should be treated on the one-remedy principle.

First ascertain what disease is destroying the hair, then apply the necessary remedies for its removal. When this is effected, the capillaries will assume their original health and vitality sufficiently to retain the old, and grow new hair in all the open follicles.

All cutaneous, capillary and other causes which induce a loss of hair, or untimely grayness, are treated by special prescriptions only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

No charge for consultation. Send for an interrogatory circular.

Leonard S. Ballou's "New Yoke" Shirts, made to order of New-York Mills at $36 per dozen, "HAND MADE." Send for circular and measurement blank to fill up.

NOTICE.

Send for your orders direct to me. The "NEW YOKE" SHIRT is not sold in the stores; all offered for sale are counterfeits, and not my make. No goods are genuine unless my written signature is on the box.

LEONARD S. BALLOU, Agent.

Inventor of the { Celebrated "F. Y. S." and the "New Yoke" Shirt.

Only Depot, No. 296 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye—Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

For Black Worms and Pimples on the face, use PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

White Clothing is Beautifully Bleached when washed with Pyle's (Pure) "O. K." Soap. Sold by all first-class grocers, and by JAMES PYLE, No. 350 Washington-st.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

MARRIED.

EINSTEIN—FATMAN.—On Wednesday, March 30, by Rev. Dr. Adler, DAVID L. EINSTEIN to CAROLINE, eldest daughter of Aaron Fatman, Esq., all of this City.

SMITH—STARR.—On Wednesday evening, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., HANBURY SMITH, M. D., to Mrs. VICTORIA STARR, both of New-York.

TAILLANT—ANNETT.—On Saturday, March 26, by Rev. H. Chamberlain, GEORGE H. TAILLANT, of Morrisania, to KATE ANNETT, of Fort Lee, N. J., daughter of the late Stephen Annett.

DIED.

BARBEY.—At Geneva, Switzerland, on Thursday, March 17, in the 71st year of his age, HENRY BARBEY, formerly a merchant of this City.

BOWNE.—At Flushing, on Seventh day, April 2, HANNAH H. BOWNE, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Friends' Meeting-house, at Flushing, on Fourth day, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock.

BOGART.—On Sunday morning, April 3, after a short and severe illness, DAVID S., son of Alex. J. Bogart, and son-in-law of the late Dr. Cotton, of Newport, R. I., in the 34th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARTER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 2, GALEN CARTER, M. D., in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, the officers and members of the New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and the Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Wednesday, April 6, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

CHASE.—On Sunday morning, April 3, EVELYN, wife of Edwin N. Chase, in the 45th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Brattleboro.

☞ Brattleboro, Vt., and Louisville, Ky., papers will please copy.

DAWSON.—At Aiken, S. C., on Tuesday, March 29, MARY L. DAWSON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, April 4, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, E. Bailey, No. 28 East 127th-st., Harlem.

DELAVAN.—At the Wooster House, Danbury, Conn., on Thursday evening, March 31, at 7 o'clock, Col. DANIEL E. DELAVAN, late City Inspector of the City of New-York, and son of the late Gen. Daniel E. Delavan, of Westchester County, N. Y., in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, together with his brothers, Christian S. and Charles H. Delavan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) in 13th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av., this (Monday) morning, April 4, at 10½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to the family burying-ground of the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Tarrytown for interment.

HOBART.—On Sunday, April 3, WILLIE, only child of John William and Agnes V. Hobart.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 300 West 12th-st., near Abingdon-square, on Tuesday, April 5, at 1 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Saturday, April 2, JESSIE WILKINSON, fifth daughter of John M. and Nancy H. Lockwood.

LEAVITT.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, March 30, 1870, MARIA C., wife of Rufus W. Leavitt, and daughter of Morris Franklin, Esq.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. George's Church, Flushing, on Monday, April 4, at 11¼ o'clock A. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 10¼ o'clock.

SKILLMAN.—At Boundbrook, N. J., on Thursday, March 31, of paralysis, Mrs. SUSAN E. SKILLMAN, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, L. D. Cook, on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHIRLEY.—On Sunday, April 3, WILLIAM WRIGHT SHIRLEY, only child of W. F. and C. C. Shirley, and grandchild of the late W. W. Shirley, aged 5 years and 10 days.

The funeral services will be held at Christ Church, 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Tuesday, April 5, at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 3, MARTHA H., wife of Romeyn Smith, and daughter of the late Mrs. Fabitha Wilder.

Funeral services at No. 155 Schermerhorn-st., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Worcester, Mass., papers please copy.

STITT.—On Saturday, April 2, GEORGE MOTT, eldest son of George S. and Mary B. Stitt, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his father's residence, No. 260 West 33d-st., at 2 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon.

YOUNG.—On Sunday, April 3, after a lingering illness, at her residence, No. 38 Great Jones-st., BARBARA, widow of Philip Young, deceased, formerly of Cincinnati, in her 80th year.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEETING IN SUPPORT OF THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.—The preliminary meeting of citizens and property-owners, in support of the present Central Park Commissioners, and in opposition to the measures pending at Albany to displace them, held today at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, was adjourned to MONDAY, 4th instant, at 1 o'clock, at the same place.

The meeting was held at the call of

Messrs. A. T. Stewart,
Major-Gen. John A. Dix,
Marshall O. Roberts,
Andrew Carrigan,
Wm. B. Ogden,
Courtlandt Palmer,
Wm. R. Martin,
Edgar S. Van Winkle,
George Opdyke,
Amos R. Eno,
Shepherd Knapp,
Daniel F. Tiemann,
Griffith Rowe,
William Bloodgood,
James Lenox,
Wm. T. Blodgett,
Wm. E. Dodge,
A. A. Low,
John Jacob Astor,
Paran Stevens,
Edward H. Ludlow,
Cyrus Clark,
Wm. A. Whitlock,
Wm. H. Raynor,
Reuben W. Howes,
E. D. Morgan,
Robert L. Stuart,
Thomas A. Davies,

And many others.

It is announced that the new charter will be acted on in the Senate on Tuesday, and a full and punctual attendance is requested.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

For all diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic for dyspepsia and indigestion. Schenck's Mandrake Pills for liver complaint.

These popular medicines have now been before the public nearly forty years, and the reputation they have attained renders it useless to puff them. Thousands who have been benefited by their use testify to their merits.

It may be asked, by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. Schenck's medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active, healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named, prevent the proper digestion of food, and as a natural consequence create disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, when taken regularly, mingle with the food and aid the digestive organs, make good, rich blood, and, as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are today alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. Schenck's remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis or sent by mail by addressing his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.,

will continue for THREE WEEKS ONLY

THEIR

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE

OF

CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, BRONZES,

CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR PRICES,

MARKED AT AND BELOW COST

IN PLAIN FIGURES ON EACH ARTICLE.

The last invoices they shall receive of CHOICE PARIS AND GERMAN GOODS are now being opened.

After the first of May their successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, will remove to their new store at No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

All descriptions of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., SELLING off at greatly REDUCED prices to REMOVE to No. 513 BROADWAY, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

DIAMOND RINGS as low as THIRTY, FORTY AND FIFTY dollars.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st., and No. 1,173 BROADWAY, above 27th-st.

OVINGTON BROTHERS,

Not subjected to the enormous rents of New-York, are offering

THEIR SPRING IMPORTATIONS—NEW,
FRESH AND BEAUTIFUL,
TEN PER CENT. LESS
than New-York Houses.

Paris granite dinner sets, from	$12 to $15
French china dinner sets, from	$23 to $29
Decorated dinner sets, from	$30 to $450

ELEGANT STOCK OF BRONZES.

Goods delivered in New-York and vicinity; Fulton Ferry cars pass the door.

Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

PACKARD'S HAND-BOOK OF SURGERY. A Hand-book of Operative Surgery. By JOHN H. PACKARD, M. D., &c. With fifty-four steel-plates, and numerous wood-cuts. 8vo. Cloth, $5. Sheep, $5 75.

JUST IMPORTED.

THE SUN. By AMEDEE GUILLEMIN. From the French, by T. L. PHIPSON. With fifty-eight illustrations. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 50.

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These two volumes form the first of a series of ancient classics for English readers now in course of issue.

For sale by all book-sellers, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price by

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Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 49 [illegible], New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was no improvement in the state of the real estate market last week. In fact, as Spring advances the dullness is heavier yet. On two or three days, at the Exchange, sales were to a moderate extent, amounting in the aggregate for the entire week to $488,345. There were 112 transfers reported, which represented values to the amount of $1,979,157.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., No. 10, 20.7x100	$12,500
Bank-st., s. s., 266.11 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., 21.6x95	10,000
Broome-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Pitt-st., 25x87.6	10,050
Catharine-st., w. s., 70 ft. s. of Madison-st., 18x65	18,000
Centre Market-place, No. 7, 24.8x42.2x25x46.1	nom.
Same property	6,500
Wooster-st., No. 230, 25x50	11,550
3d-st., n. e. s., 400 ft. n. w. of Avenue D, 25x96	10,000
3d-st., s. s., 93 ft. w. of Avenue D, 67.9x106	50,000
4th-st., n. s., 337 ft. w. of Avenue D, 20.3x96	14,000
8th-st., s. s., 434 ft. e. of Avenue B, 21.9x97.6	13,000
17th-st., s. s., 313 ft. e. of Avenue B, 50x92	47,090
18th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x92	14,000
21st-st. and Gramercy Park, s. w. corner, 26.3x100.10	60,000
21st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	20,000
24th-st., n. s., 204 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x98.9, h. and l.	17,500
26th-st., s. s., lot No. 205, Clarke's estate, 25x98.9	14,600
26th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x49.4, h. and l.	10,400
27th-st., n. s., 167.9 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.9x98.9, h. and l.	15,500
30th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x197.6	7,000
30th-st., n. s., 365.9 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15.9x98.9, h. and l.	11,500
31st-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 40x98.9	13,825
38th-st., n. s., 531.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20.7x98.9	25,000
43d-st., n. s., 141.8 ft. w. of 10th-av., 16.8x100.5	8,500
43d-st., n. s., 158.4 ft. w. of 10th-av., 16.8x100.5, h. and l.	8,500
52d-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15x100.5, h. and l.	13,525
52d-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	15,000
53d-st., n. s., 194 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.5	17,500
55th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5	6,000
57th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x100.5	52,500
58th-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x80	10,500
61st-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x96, h. and l.	3,960
East 62d-st., n. s., 118 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x100.5	10,500
113th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.10	3,500
115th-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10	2,000
118th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 150x201.10	47,272
Lexington-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 49th-st., 16.8x70	20,000
1st-av., w. s., 84.8 ft. s. of 34th-st., 21.1x100, one-half share	3,000
3d-av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 26th-st., 24.8x100	23,000
3d-av. and 76th-st., s. e. corner, 102.2x105, h. and l.	140,000
6th-av. and 57th-st., n. e. corner, 25.5x75.5	25,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., e. s., 120.7 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 19.7x100	$9,750
Baltic-st., n. s., 99.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 19.8x70, h. and l.	5,000
Clove-st. and Vernon-av., n. w. corner, 200x147	7,300
Degraw-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 20x100	3,000
Lefferts-st., n. by s., 137 ft. e. of Grand-av., 22x100	17,000
Milton-st., 13.8 ft. n. of, and Franklin-st., 284 ft. e. of, gore, 51.4x20.10x19.1	1,000
Milton-st., n. s., 284 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 6x14.11x13.8. Milton-st., 96 ft. n. of, and Franklin-st., 284 ft. e. of, 11x26.6x11.6x30	1,000
New-York-place, e. s., 100 ft. s. of Johnston-av., 405.9x200.2x397.11x200	4,800
Powers and Wyckoff sts., northerly corner, 83.4x78	15,000
Powers-st., n. w. s., 83.4 ft. n. e. of Wyckoff-st., 16.8x78	3,000
Quincy-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 100x125	5,500
River-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x120	525
Ryerson-st., e. s., 235 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x10	12,500
Smith-st., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 20x80	9,000
Smith-st., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 20x80	9,000
Van Buren-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x100	6,750
Van Buren-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 30x100	1,350
Warren-st., s. e. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Lexington-av., 50x125	200
Williams-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Herbert-st., 50x100	1,362
2d and South 8th sts., n. w. corner, 75.10x22, h. and l.	15,000
4th-st., w. s., 72.3 ft. s. of South 3d-st., 22.9x103.6, h. and l.	2,950
North 6th-st., n. s., 153.4 ft. e. of 4th-st., 21.8x100	5,000
Bedford-av., e. s., 60 ft. s. of River-st., 25x125	725
Clinton-av., w. s., 65 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 21x100	28,000
De Kalb-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100, h. and l.	10,800
Graham-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Withers-st., 57x—x18x100	2,600
Greene-av., n. s., 356.3 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 18.9x100	7,000
Franklin-av., e. s., 450 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 25x200	7,500
Flatbush-av., e. s., in vicinity of Fulton-av. or Navy-st., junction, 37.6x84.3x39.2x72.9, error in deed	4,300
Fulton-av., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Troy-av., 20x80, h. and l.	7,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 110 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 18x100	6,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 104.2 ft. e. of Kent-av., 40x155x54.2x50x21x100	5,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 321 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 18x100	6,600
Lafayette-av., n. s., 67 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 23x90	24,000
Marcy-av., e. s., 76 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 24x117.7	2,500
Putnam-av., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Classon-av., 20x80	9,000
Reid-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Madison-st., 25x100	3,500
5th-av., w. s., 50.6 ft. n. of 19th-st., 16.6x80	3,300

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Planet-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Frankfort-av., 25x100	$200
Flushing-av., n. s., 133 ft. w. of Sound-st., 25x100	125
Frankfort-av. and Planet-st., n. e. corner, 50x100	450
Main-st., s. s., adjoining Smith's, 156.8x123.10	950
Nassau-st. and Planet-av., s. e. corner, 50x100	450

Flushing.

Barclay-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of Percy-st., 33.4x106	$400

Woodside.

Riker-av., n. s., lot No. 521, 25x100	$300
5th-av., e. s., lots Nos. 529 and 530, 50x100	600

Glen Cove.

Glen Cove to Matinecock road, n. s., adjoining Wright's, 22 acres	$19,000

Little Neck.

Lot No. 66, lot Marathon, 50x100	$275

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Grove-st. and Retreat-av., s. w. corner, 106x160	$4,000
Morris-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Lowell-st., 25x100	8,000

West Farms.

11th-st. and Madison-av., 100x120	$2,000

White Plains.

Railroad-av., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Spring-st., 25x100	$1,400
Hamilton-av., n. s., adjoining M. B. Dowling's, 70x126	7,160

Yonkers.

Atherton-st., e. s., 202 ft. n. of Wells-av., 100x100	$4,500
Riverside-av., e. s., 315 ft. s. of Rock-st., 114x42	1,000
Riverside-av., e. s., adjoining Terrence Smith's, 25x100	1,400

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Barclay-st., w. s., 579 ft. s. of Spruce-st., 75x100	$3,000
Bellows-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x200. Bellows-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 50x200. Bellows-av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x100.	7,300
Colden and Inness sts., s. e. corner, 60x100	3,000
Elm-st., w. s., 225 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 25x95	3,200
Fair-st., n. s., 18.6 ft. w. of Mulberry-st., 30x28	3,500
Howard-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of South Orange-av., 23.4x82	3,700
Howard-st., w. s., 142 ft. n. of South Orange-av., 19.9x83.2	3,500
High and Baldwin sts., s. e. corner, 23x150	14,000
Kinney and Orchard sts., s. e. corner, 35x100	5,000
Lafayette-st., n. s., 97 ft. e. of Adams-st., 25x100	1,000
Mulberry-st., w. s., adjoining L. Goble's, 50x26	5,000
Green-st., s. s., 468 ft. e. of Broad-st., 25x90	5,000
Orange and Gold sts., s. e. corner, 50x100	6,000
Union-st., e. s., 180 ft. n. of Elm-st., 21.8x132.3	5,500
Union-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Elm-st., 34.9x132.6	7,000
Vesey-st., s. s., 173 ft. e. of N. J. Railroad-av., 25x100	2,056
Washington-st., w. s., 121 ft. s. of New-st., 21.8x108	11,000
Washington-st., w. s., adjoining S. Moore's, 27.7x143.6	4,800
Walnut-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Railroad-av., 30x95	1,200

Hoboken.

Grand-st., w. s., block No. 85, Coster's estate, 25x100	$700

Union Township.

Franklin-av., s. s., lots Nos. 976 and 980, block No. 14	$775

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 25 and 26, block G, map Seacaucus	$500
Lots Nos. 34 to 39, block F 6, Demott's estate	3,600

Harrison.

South side, 163 ft. w. of Washington-st., 50x100	$1,138
Turnpike road, s. s., 57.10 ft. w. of Washington-st., 52x100	700
Washington-st., w. s., 314 ft. n. of Warren-st., 75x127	900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The valuable three-story attic and cellar brick store No. 199 Chambers-st., through to No. 191 Reade, between Washington and West sts. This is a rare opportunity to parties wishing to purchase for investment. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-story first-class store or office building No. 43 New-st., about 39x75; handsomely fitted up with pleasant offices, and adjoining the elegant offices of the Guarantee and Indemnity Company, and near Exchange-place and the Brokers' Stock Exchange. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS AND VERY elegantly-furnished four-story brown-stone house, situated on 5th-av., near Madison-square; to be sold as it stands, with its elegant furniture, on account of the owner going abroad. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone-front houses, Nos. 32 and 34 West 51st-st., 21x56. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses and lots; medium size; terms easy; Nos. 21 and 23 East 48th-st. Inquire on the premises, of WM. FANNING.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 4 EAST 49th-st. Apply on the premises from 4 to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN CUMBERland-st., opposite Washington Park, one four-story brown-stone house. Also one three-story in Claremont-av., near Greene-av.; price, $14,500. Also one three-story brick, No. 182 Carlton-av.; price, $11,500. All this property is in first-class locations, and cheap. Apply to T. B. Jackson, 303 Claremont-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON GREENE-av., between Hall and Ryerson sts., four new brown-stone houses, extra built; with all modern improvements; terms easy. For particulars apply to C. F. WILSON, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., or to PATRICK WILLIAMS, on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—WATER-FRONT PROPERTY AT BROOKLYN.—One-half the block, corner of Plymouth and Adams sts., with right of filling out to bulkhead line; pier now built 340x50 feet; sheds, covering one-half the property, scales and railway track, and established storage business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
and four handsome cottages, ready May 1,
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,
100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,
AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.
H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIdence, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $7,500; furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—BEAUtifully situated within three minutes' walk of a new station, between Southport and Westport Stations; it has an extensive view of the Sound, from the shores of which it is about five minutes' walk. The house contains eight rooms, and, with the kitchen in the rear, is sixty feet deep. Ten acres, abounding with fruit, garden products sufficient for a Winter's supply. The house is furnished and ready for occupancy; large barn; ice-house filled. The place is now offered for sale under the belief that its desirable location and completeness offers inducements to many who are seeking residences in the country. Apply to ROBERT G. L. DE PEYSTER, on the place; or to JAMES F. DE PEYSTER, Bank for Savings, Bleecker-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE OF THE Whipple File and Steel Manufacturing Company, consisting of 60 acres of land, at Ballard Vale, Andover, Mass., with 30 brick, stone and wooden buildings, suitable for various manufacturing purposes, and 50 buildings for dwelling houses and tenements, containing 300 rooms. This property is offered at private sale, entire or in parcels, at very low prices, until April 12, proximo. If not then sold, it will be offered at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April. For further particulars address OFFICE WHIPPLE FILE CO., No. 36 Studio Building, or SAM'L HATCH & CO., Auctioneers, Boston.

FOR SALE—A FARM; AN OLD HOMEstead of about 90 acres; fruit &c., in abundance; situated in the town of Stamford, Conn., about four miles from the village and New-Haven Railroad Depot, and 1½ miles from the depot on the New-Canaan Railroad; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for good City property. Also a store to let in a new and growing neighborhood.

For further particulars inquire of CHAS. FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, New-York, from 10 to 12 M.; or at the South-side Railroad Office, Williamsburg, from 1 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ON THE BANKS of the Passaic River, at Woodside, N. J., by a gentleman leaving for Europe, a furnished house, (without furniture if desired,) 11 rooms; range, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas-pipes and fixtures, furnace, barn, horse, open and close carriages, an acre of land, croquet-ground, &c. For particulars address Box No. 4,693 New-York Post-office.

BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDSON.—For sale, at New-Hamburg, (Hudson River,) a building site and plot of 20 acres, on high ground, near the residences of Messrs. Shiels, Howland, Grinnell, Donaldson, Mangin, and many others. Upon the plot are many fine old and large shades; grounds in order for immediate use; price $15,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, IN WESTchester County, within ten minutes' drive of depot, a large first-class country residence; 15 rooms; with carriage-house, stable, and everything pertaining to a first-class place; 11 acres; grounds beautifully laid out; fruit of every description; splendid view of Long Island Sound. Apply to G. G. G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office. Price $80,000.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HOUSE and lot, situated on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, about one hour from New-York; house contains ten rooms; garden plot is well stocked with fruit; also a good barn; price, $3,000. Also, fifty acres of land; price, $6,000. Address No. 108 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT FLUSHING, L. I., three minutes' walk from Broadway station, a desirable country-seat, comprising a house of ten rooms, gas throughout, dumb waiter, &c., stable, carriage-house, and one acre of ground, well shaded and fruited. Price, $16,000, or will rent at $1,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

A FARM OF ABOUT THIRTEEN acres of land, at Greenfield Hill, Conn., for sale; good dwelling-house, in perfect order, store and storehouse, barn and all necessary out-buildings, young apple orchard, fine garden in high state of cultivation. For sale at a great sacrifice. Price, $4,500. Address J. W. HAWLEY, Birmingham, Conn.

HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON.—For sale, one of the best and most desirable places on the Hudson, at Hyde Park, commanding extensive views, with commodious out-buildings, fruit and shade trees; everything that may be wished; about 70 acres of land; possession at an early day. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE country-seat, at Morristown, N. J.; large house (furnished) and stables, gardener's cottage, icehouse, (filled,) &c., &c.; large apple and pear orchard, and small fruits in abundance; also, a good cow; all in good order, and immediate possession. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO rent, furnished, a Gothic stone cottage, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information apply to the owner, at No. 56 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third floor to let to a small family, a house with all modern improvements, in a first-class locality; ten minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot. Inquire on the premises, No. 1,175 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STAMFORD, Conn., large double house, stable and large garden: price $16,000; rent $1,000; possession 1st of May next. Inquire at office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway, of GEO. A. HOYT.

RUTHERFORD PARK—CHOICE LOTS at the station for sale by the Mount Rutherford Company. Apply to ROBERT BLAUVELT, No. 157 Broadway, rear basement, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherford Park.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT Bergen Point, building lots on the best streets and on accommodating terms. Also, for sale and to let several good houses and lots at Bergen Point. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

HOBOKEN.—THREE-STORY AND BASEment house and lot for sale; price, $7,250. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 223 West-st. of J. A. CARNIE.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., OPposite the College, and one minute's walk from the depot, a cottage house, with six bedrooms, dining-room, library, bath-room and parlor; water, gas and modern conveniences; fifteen trains either way daily; yearly commutation, $85, or 28 cents daily fare to and from the City; rent, $600. Apply to
JOHN WARREN & SON,
No. 65 Wall-st.,
New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED MANSION at Classon Point, (of unusual capacity,) with all the modern improvements, and more or less acres of lawn, pasture, &c.; finely fruited and shaded; large stable and carriage-house accommodations; near the water and on high ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE building at No. 108 East 14th-st., opposite Steinway Hall and the Academy of Music; is very suitable for piano-fortes, music, agency or general business purposes; cars which intersect every railroad in the City pass the door. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT AT THROG'S NECK, DIRECTLY ON THE CLIFF.—To let, a fully furnished house and six to ten acres of lawn and garden, with stable and other out-buildings, gravelly beach, &c.; altogether a most desirable place. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT AT FORDHAM—A COUNTRY-seat containing ten acres of land, large house, stable, carriage-house and garden, with all varieties of fruits; three-quarters of a mile from railroad and steam-boat. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 3d-av. and 20th-st., two buildings, opposite Gramercy Park; has forty rooms, furnished; will be rented for boarding purposes at a very low figure to a good party. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—SUMMIT, N. J., TWO NEATLY-furnished houses, in a park of 40 acres, near the depot; pure mountain air; splendid scenery; one hour's ride from New-York. Apply to J. RIERA, Summit, N. J.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—TO LET, A four-story, high-stoop, stone-front, furnished house, on 49th-st., opposite Columbia College; rent, $300 per month. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET AT CATSKILL.—RESIDENCE on the banks of the Hudson, with fine views of the river and mountains; has twelve rooms, fully furnished; carriage and stables. For terms apply on the premises or to ISAAC PRUYN, Catskill.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET, FURNISHed, one of the most attractive residences in Stamford, Conn. The house, containing two parlors, library, dining-room, and nine sleeping-rooms, is replete with every convenience, and is handsomely and completely furnished; carriage-house and stabling; about three acres of ground, including beautiful lawn, with fruit and shade trees; will be let to a private family for the Summer months, or on a lease for one or two years. For further particulars and terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, FURNISHED, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, No. 117 West 34th-st.; the house was built for the owner by days' work; is 25x85; warmed by Baker & Smith's steam apparatus; has been finished one year and occupied six months; the furniture, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c., are all entirely new and of the best description; will be rented to a private family only. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
THOS. P. GRINNELL.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS houses on 5th and Madison avs.; also on streets adjacent to avenues. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 19 WEST 35th-st., by 5th-av., four-story brown-stone, furnished in good style and in complete order, to a private family only, $4,200. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—ON 22D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, an extra wide four-story English-basement house, suitable for a first-class club. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY-furnished house in 51st-st., near 5th-av.; rent, $400 per month. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE,
The large store No. 5 Chatham-square, through to Catherine-st. Rent, $5,500 per annum.
This is one of the oldest and best stands for business in the ward. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE,
The premises No. 109 Hudson-st., between Franklin and North Moore sts. Rent, $2,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A VERY LOW RATE, THE prominent brown-stone warehouse No. 601 Broadway, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & C. Berrian; building full front and 150 feet deep; will be let to an A 1 tenant at a lower rate than any other property in Broadway. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—FOUR FINE LOFTS IN building No. 182 Fulton-st., corner New Church; fine north light; office and water-closet in first loft; will lease for four years to desirable parties. Apply on the premises, or at LLOYD'S, No. 7 Warren-st.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF No. 9 John-st., near Broadway. Apply to NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS on the second floor of Park Bank Buildings, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway. Apply on the premises, or to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN DESIRAble buildings, near the City Hall and Court-house, at low rents, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN THE BIBLE House; desirable offices on second and third stories. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

TO LET—NO. 752 BROADWAY, THE FOURTH floor; rent $400 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—TWO FINE STORES WITH BASEments to let, together or separately, 25 by 75 each. Terms low. Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small second or third floor in a private house, on West side. Address M. B., Box No. 115 *Times* office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A MARBLE STORE AND LOT ON BARCLAY-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BARCLAY-STREET.—The lease of lot, together with the first-class five-story basement and sub-cellar marble store thereon, situate on the southerly side of Barclay-st., west of and near Church-st., and known as No. 42. The store was built about ten years since, in the most substantial and thorough manner, at a cost of about $45,000. The lease is from Grace Church, for twenty-one years from May, 1867, at an annual ground rent of $1,200, taxes and assessments. Lot, 25x100 feet. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for two years.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

Forty-four acres of land in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., lying between and close to Central Park-av. and Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased. This property is in the district of Westchester County now under control of the Central Park Commissioners, and is only two miles from the City of New-York, at Kingsbridge. Land is rolling, mostly high, fine air, pure water and healthy. Will be sold in four parcels. Sale peremptory; title indisputable. Possession immediate upon delivery of the deed. Persons on the ground to show the property. Conveyances at all hours at Williamsbridge Depot, Harlem Railroad. Sales maps, with full particulars, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, AT 12 M.,
at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
THE MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY'S FACTORY FOR SALE.

SIXTH-STREET.—Five-story brick factory and lot, No. 227 6th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs., in good order, and contains Croton and gas and heated by steam. Suitable for a piano-forte or any other factory. Will be sold with or without steam-engine.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All money deposited on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will DRAW INTEREST from APRIL 1, the interest PAYABLE in July.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $7,166,454 14.

N. J. HAINES,	JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK,	G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents.	T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Present rate of interest six per cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH,
at six per cent. per annum, with participation in the profits, on the MUTUAL plan.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
$1 TO $5,000
may be deposited on or before April 20, and will receive interest from April 1 at
SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
368 6th-av., (Booth's Theatre.) WM. M. GILES, Prest.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRLETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8th-av., corner of 14th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $1,614,312 10; surplus, $139,034 77.

SAFES.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—A LARGE ASsortment of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes for sale at great bargains at No. 43 Cortlandt-st., next door to the Merchants' Hotel.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN,

Free of United States Tax,
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
50-YEAR BONDS.
THE ANNUAL INTEREST IS FROM NOV. 1, WHICH GOES TO THE PURCHASER,
AT 95.

TRUSTEES.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, Philadelphia,
CHARLES L. FROST, New-York.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest being payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by now current earnings and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

Having thoroughly investigated all the conditions affecting the security of these bonds, we feel justified in giving them an unqualified indorsement as a first-class and thoroughly safe investment, as secure as a Government bond can possibly be, and paying nearly fifty per cent. more interest than five-twenties.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.,
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris,
BANKERS,
Issue Letters of Credit; draw Bills on Paris; buy and sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfort, and negotiate loans on same.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BALLIN & SANDER,
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD COMPANY.
Coupons maturing April 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, March 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 6.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO the Preferred Stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company are now open at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., and will remain open until further notice. Subscribers will pay Five Dollars ($5) per Share at time of subscription, and on notice will surrender common stock, when Preferred Stock will be issued and the common stock canceled share for share. By order.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, at No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 3. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
(ESTABLISHED 1787,)
OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2, 1870, until April 6, 1870.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., March 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, April 11, 1870. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and remain open one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April, both inclusive.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED BANKING firms continue to undertake the sale of all kinds of American Securities, as also the introduction in the European financial markets of first-class mortgage bonds of established railroad companies. S. STIEBEL & CO., in London; MORIZ STIEBEL SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., on MONDAY, the 11th day of April. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company (Eastern Division) offer, through the undersigned, the remainder of their First Mortgage Bonds of the issue of
$1,500,000.

The Eastern Division of this road extends from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, a distance of 111 miles, of which 43 miles are now completed and in actual working order, and the remainder is being pushed forward with energy and dispatch.

Sufficient iron has been purchased to complete the road, a portion of which has arrived, and the remainder is en route.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, coupon or registered, interest payable 15th February and August, in New-York, London or Frankfort. The bonds have thirty years to run, principal being payable in New-York in GOLD. Trustee—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,513 per mile, covers a completed road for every bond issued and is a first and ONLY mortgage.

This line, connecting St. Joseph and Fort Kearney, will make a short and through route to California, connecting at the latter point with the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company have a capital stock of	$10,000,000
And a land grant from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued, at the lowest estimate, at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Price of bonds 97 1-2 and accrued interest IN CURRENCY.

These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application to

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 17 Wall-st., New-York,
AND
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	JAMES H. BANKER, Bank of New-York.
H. H. BAXTER, No. 17 Broad-st.,	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1870.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 69, 384, 218, 107, 31, 16, 525, 275, 282, 564, 318, 22, 146, 390, 491, 6, 310, 247, 131, 372, 150, 335, 193 and 119, of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and continue open until 2 P. M.
JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

ADIRONDACK COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April next, for the election of Directors and other purposes.
C. H. MCCORMACK, President.
J. S. BAKER, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 13th of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

CARY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CARY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, for the choice of Directors and Secretary, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 96 Washington-st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon.
By order of the Directors.
GRENVILLE T. W. BRAMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Certificate No. 38 for five shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Bank, issued to, and owned by, the undersigned, dated July 1, 1869, was on or about the 1st of January, 1870, stolen from my safe at No. 66 East Broadway, New-York City. Said certificate was unindorsed at the time it was taken, and application has been made to the Board of Directors for a new certificate.
ROBERT C. BROWN.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF
DAVIESS COUNTY.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

THESE BONDS HAVE TWENTY YEARS TO RUN FROM JULY 1, 1869.

THE COUNTY HAS ISSUED $150,000 WHICH CONSTITUTES ENTIRE DEBT.

THE ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY AT LAST ASSESSMENT (YEAR 1868) WAS UPWARDS OF $3,600,000, WHICH IS INTENDED TO BE PLACED AT ABOUT ONE-HALF ITS ACTUAL VALUE. THUS THERE IS OVER $7,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY LIABLE FOR A DEBT OF $150,000.

WE HAVE THIS DAY (MARCH 26) BEEN INSTRUCTED TO ADVANCE THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE BONDS TO 70 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT WHICH FOR THE PRESENT WE OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THIS LOAN.

ANY FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 30 BROADWAY.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:

Eight of £1,000, Nos. 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545, 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 28th October, 1868.
One of £500, No. 99,383, 27th November, 1868.
Three of £300, Nos. 20,991, 20,992, 22,418, 12th July, 1869.
One of £200, No. 29,713, 11th August, 1869.
Two of £100, Nos. 66,693, 66,743, 10th September, 1869.
Five of £50, Nos. 13,163, 16,836, 16,958, 26,513, 31,751, 9th December, 1869.
Three of £20, Nos. 92,140, 99,252, 99,255, 8th December, 1869.
Three of £10, Nos. 46,409, 46,466, 60,634, 6th October, 1869.
One of £5, No. 73,147, 15th May, 1869, (Liverpool.)

Will pay the above reward for the delivery to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1870.

GROSS ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1870		$459,793 98
Cash capital	$200,000 00	
Surplus	256,793 98	
Unsettled losses	3,000 00—	459,793 98

Insurance at reduced rates. No combination.

The annual election for twenty-one directors will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 432 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1870.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY—THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Ice Company will be held at their office, No. 432 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., for the purpose of electing nine trustees and three inspectors for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M., (one hour.) The transfer-books will be closed on Tuesday, the 5th inst., until after election.
WM. JACKSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the Seven Per Cent. Land-grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 46 Sears' Building, Boston, and at the Banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York.

They have also declared a like dividend of Four per Cent. on the consolidation certificates of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 19th day of April next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company, the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, and the Union and Logansport Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
B. E. SMITH,
President.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this company and the United States Government tax on the same has this day been declared payable on and after April 11, 1870 at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 2d prox., and opened on the 12th prox.
E. COOK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st.
F. E. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

COUPONS OF THE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD BONDS, due APRIL 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at Continental National Bank.
F. H. DELANO,
President S., R. and D. R. R.

THE COUPONS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY'S BONDS, maturing the 1st of April, a. c., will be paid in gold at the offices of
Messrs. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., of New-York,
Or Messrs. C. D. HEAD & T. H. PERKINS, of Boston.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, of Georgia, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS A perfect fitter, will go out by the day in families; has no objection to leave the City; can give the best of reference. Address DRESSMAKER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse, to take charge of a child two years old; one who has first-class reference and thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 284 5th-av., from 10 till 12.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or seamstress alone, operate, &c.; can take the care of a young child or grown child; City or country; would travel; good City testimonials. Call at No. 338 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; is a good family cook, good baker, &c.; would assist with the washing; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av., old No. 329.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; good reference. Call or address No. 153 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Scotchwoman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; has the best City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 342 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young girl, as first-class waitress; is willing to assist with chamber-work; no objection to the country. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; wages from $20 to $25. Call at No. 111 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; a good family baker of bread and pastry, including all other things required in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply to No. 108 East 14th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a young woman; does French fluting and ladies' fine muslins in best manner; or will take a situation as laundress or chamber-maid and fine washing; country or City; good references. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PARISIAN AND FASHionable dress-maker to engage with a few more first-class families by the day or week; thoroughly understands cutting, fitting and trimming; City references. Call at No. 180 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, work by the day at house-cleaning; understands washing paint; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; good references. Call or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 149 4th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; good reference. Call or address No. 241 West 22d-st., No. 5 rear.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS GERman Protestant girl, a place as nurse or chamber-maid, or would do the work of a small family. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st.

ATTENTION!!—FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS well recommended and capable for City and country. Employers can be suited without delay. Office No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, or to take the entire charge of a gentleman's estate, by a thorough, practical person, well acquainted with all the routines of gardening, laying out, improving grounds, &c.; and for the last six years had charge of the gardens, greenhouses, &c., on the estate of the late J. P. Cushing, Watertown, Mass.; no single hand situation accepted; the advertiser is English; single; aged 36. Address H. WATSON, No. 9 Charter-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman in City or country; a quick, active, steady, young man, not afraid to work; he thoroughly understands driving, and the care of horses, harness, and carriages; understands gardening in its various branches, and general work on gentleman's place; can milk; moderate wages. Address A. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class, middle-aged man, temperate, reliable, and thoroughly competent; has been in the employ of some of the first noblemen in England; eighteen years' City driving; comes highly recommended. Address J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble single man as practical gardener; understands the business in all its branches; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place, and is a good milker; has the best reference from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant married man; has no family; is a good groom and careful driver; seven years' City references; is willing and obliging; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 342 4th-av., corner of 25th-st., or address a note to W. G. F.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; does not drink or use tobacco; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address E. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver, can milk and is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; best reference from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses; can drive well; will be found willing and obliging; can milk; City or country; good City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful driver; best reference from last employers. Address JAMES, No. 54 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is a good City driver; has good City reference; the country no object. Address L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman, married, as groom and coachman; has first-class references; no objection to the country. Inquire of RYERSON & BROWN, livery stables, 13th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; best of reference. Address P. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful driver; best references from last employers. Address JAMES, No. 54 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver, and understands the proper treatment of horses. Address T., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman as first-class coachman and groom; no objection to the country; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as waiter; has good reference from last employer in Europe; willing to make himself useful; town or country. Address A. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation, by a Protestant man in City or country; understands his business thoroughly and will be found willing and obliging, with good City reference. Address B. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, a Protestant, as gardener or to take charge of a gentleman's place in the country; good reference given. Address, for two days, GARDENER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man, City or country, who understands his business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging, with good City references. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; has first-class references from former and last employer. Call or address P. M., at J. Rick's harness-store, 436 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as waiter; is experienced in the care of silver and all connected with the business; has lived in the best families; has good City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man who understands his business; can drive in New-York or Brooklyn; has the best of reference. Address B. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, a situation as groom and coachman; he thoroughly understands it in every respect; has very good reference. Address C. M., Box 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as vegetable gardener; can milk, drive horses and make himself useful. Address R. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; best of City references. Call at No. 28 East 19th-st. at A. Clinch's feed-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as first-class coachman; a short distance in the country preferred; can produce five years' reference. Address W. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man, Protestant, as coachman and groom; no objections to the country; the best of City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener in all its branches; greenhouse, hot and cold grapery, fruit, vegetables; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and gardener; has good reference from last employers; understands his business thoroughly. Address C. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man, a Protestant; has ten years' experience in this country, and good reference from last employer. Address R. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man with good City references. Address WAITER, No. 211 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant man, married, with one child; understands his business; the best of City reference. Address W. C., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a saloon or chop-house. Address T. Y., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—WANTED, A situation by a young man who has had five years' experience in the paper trade as salesman and book-keeper, and understands the business thoroughly; moderate salary. Address PAPER, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS wanted at CARPENTER'S old established Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses and house-workers; also for girls lately landed; no charge till engaged.

EXCELLENT SITUATIONS FOR all English, American, Scotch, Irish, also French and German ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, waitresses, chamber-maids, house-workers, laundresses, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT laundress and chamber-maid; none but Protestants need apply. Call for two days between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 42 East 35th-st.; best City references required.

WANTED—AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., well-recommended cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c.; situations in City or country procured immediately.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, April 6 | Malta, Thursday, April 21
Tarifa, Thursday, April 7 | Russia, Wednes., April 27
Calabria, Wednes., April 13 | Palmyra, Thurs., April 28
Aleppo, Thursday, April 14 | China, Wednesday, May 4
Cuba, Wednesday, April 20 | Nemesis, Thursday, May 5

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First Cabin......$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris......$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
COLUMBIA......April 9 | IOWA......April 27
EUROPA......April 16 | CAMBRIA......April 30
INDIA......April 23 | ANGLIA......May 7
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, May 28

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax,
Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, April 9, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE......April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING......April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN......April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS...April 27, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD....May 4, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, April 9, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 5—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco April 30, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, April 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 7.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, via Nassau, April 21.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Friday, May 13.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 23.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 7, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FLAG, Capt. LIMEBURNER.

On WEDNESDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-STREET,
NEW-YORK.

TODAY

WE OFFER THE ENTIRE STOCK OF STRAW, CACTUS AND HAIR GOODS MANUFACTURED this season by one of our LEADING MANUFACTURERS, and purchased by us last week, at 50 cents on the dollar, CASH ON DELIVERY. It comprises everything NEW and FASHIONABLE IN,

BONNET-ROOM

BONNETS,
HATS,
JOCKEYS,
TURBANS,

UPSTAIRS.

BOTH ROLLED AND FLAT BRIMS, which, together with our regular stock, contains over one HUNDRED NEW SPRING SHAPES, in every variety of Braid and Material, and will be the LARGEST STOCK OF STRAW GOODS ever exhibited by one house in this City.

WE HAVE NEAPOLITAN CACTUS AND HAIR HATS AND BONNETS at 50 cts., at 75 cts., at $1.

Over ten thousand Sundowns and Shade Hats at 20 cts., 25 cts. and 31 cts. up.

TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS.
Everything new,
CHEAP.
BONNET FRAMES, 15 cts. each.
JOCKEY FRAMES, 10 cts. each.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

RIBBONS DOWN, DOWN.

6c., 10c., 15c., 25c. 31c., and up.

Sashes, Black, 7 inches wide, 50c., 75c. and 95c. per yard.

COLORED PLAIDS and FANCY SASHES, 75c., $1, and $1 25, bargains.

SILK PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, every novelty at 65c., 75c., 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 75, and $1 85, cheap.

CORSETS ONE-THIRD BELOW GOLD COST, Part of an importer's stock retiring from business.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

KID GLOVES.

At 40 cents, at 50 cents, at 75 cents.

OUR DOLLAR KID IS WARRANTED in every way.

SHADES and COLORS SUPERB—cannot be SURPASSED.

FIRST SPRING DELIVERY of NEW SHADES.

The PERINOT GLOVE ready today.

HOSIERY, CHEAP,
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

INFANTS' CLOAKS AND SACKS.
INFANTS' LACE, BONNETS AND CAPS.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
FROM AUCTION. BARGAINS.
CLEARING OUT THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, COLLARS, CUFFS AND SLEEVES.

An immense profusion of LACE COLLARS at 10c. and 15c. each.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, GILD AND OTHER DRESS AND CLOAK BUTTONS, COTTON AND SILK FRINGES.

Clearing out a
JOBBER'S STOCK OF TRIMMINGS
at 33c. on the dollar.
LOOK FOR BARGAINS.

YANKEE NOTIONS, HAIR BRAIDS, JEWELRY, BOTH JET AND GILT, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, COMBS AND BRUSHES, &c., &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS.

LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 312, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

Will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

WE SELL CHEAP AND CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, FROM AUCTION, AT LOWER PRICES THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN IN THIS COUNTRY SINCE 1861.

IRISH LINENS, At 25, 30, 35, 40, to 90c. yard.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, At $1, $1 20, $1 35, to $2 50 dozen.
LINEN DIAPERS, At $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 per piece.
TABLE DAMASKS, At 30, 35, 37½, 40c. to $1 yard.
TABLE NAPKINS, At 70, 75, 90c., $1, to $2 per dozen.
LINEN TOWELINGS, At 8, 9, 10, to 16c. per yard.

ALSO,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, FROM AUCTION, AT LESS THAN THE GOLD COST TO IMPORT.

JACONET MUSLINS, At 10, 12, 14, 16, to 22c. yard.
NAINSOOK MUSLINS, At 12½, 15, 18, 20, to 25c.
Jones' English Cambrics, At 14, 16, 18, 20, to 28c.
SWISS MUSLINS, At 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, to 30c. yard.
VICTORIA LAWNS, At 12½, 15, 18, 20, to 35c. yd.
WHITE MARSEILLES, At 20, 25, 28, 30, 35, to 70c. yd.
Also, SPRAGUE'S BEST PRINTS, at 10c. per yard.

ALSO,

MARSEILLES QUILTS,
LACE CURTAINS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
BETWEEN HOUSTON AND PRINCE STS.

DRESS GOODS.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 4,
we will open a splendid stock of all the
LATEST NOVELTIES IN PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
imported for Spring and Summer wear,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES KNOWN FOR TEN YEARS.
we will also
open the new Spring styles of
READY-MADE DRESSES,
in all the fashionable materials worn this season in Paris.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BLACK SILKS.

FROM AUCTION.
WE SHALL OFFER ON MONDAY,
a full line of the
VERY BEST BRANDS, IMPORTED, AT THE LOWEST PRICES
known in the market for ten years.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BARGAINS AT RETAIL

IN

GRENADINES, JACONETS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, ROBES, &c.

CONFINED STYLES.

GRENADINES

FROM 25 CENTS PER YARD,

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

EVERYTHING REDUCED.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.

JUST OPENED.

Spring Assortment in all the Fashionable Shades, $1, worth $1 50.

Also,
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
MADERIA OR GUIPURE BANDS,
LLAMA LACE JACKETS, SACQUES, &c.,
VALENCIENNES AND POINT LACES,
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES.

Ladies will find this a golden opportunity to purchase fine
LACE GOODS at the lowest price for the last ten years.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, NO. 773 BROADWAY

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS AT RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open, and are constantly receiving by every steamer, all the latest designs and colorings in
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CARPETINGS,
Of all Descriptions;
FRENCH MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS,
$3 50 and Upward;
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, FIVE-FRAME,
$2 and Upward;
WILTONS, VELVETS,
TAPESTRIES, THREE-PLIES and INGRAINS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS and MATTINGS,
&c., &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

The whole stock is made up of ENTIRELY NEW GOODS, and we invite the particular attention of those about FURNISHING PRIVATE RESIDENCES, HOTELS and STEAMERS.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS of every description.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FRENCH DROP CURTAINS AND LACE BEDSPREADS,
TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, &c., &c.

N. B. Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers' attention is called to the above stock, offering great inducements.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Having taken advantage of the recent very considerable reduction in the prices of all LINEN GOODS, by making large purchases, are enabled to offer the BEST MANUFACTURES FROM TWENTY TO THIRTY PER CENT. UNDER FORMER PRICES.

Particular attention is called to our assortment of DINNER NAPKINS AND TABLE-CLOTHS, IN SINGLE AND DOUBLE DAMASKS.
PILLOW LINENS AND LINEN SHEETINGS, IN ALL WIDTHS.
ALSO,
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WHITE GOODS,
EQUALLY CHEAP.
DOMESTICS AT PACKAGE PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 4, A FINE LINE OF
SQUARE OPEN-CENTRED SHAWLS,
ALL COLORS,
FROM $45 AND UPWARD.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR

Cloak and Ladies' Furnishing DEPARTMENTS,

WHICH HAVE BOTH BEEN NEWLY STOCKED,

AND ARE NOW BOTH OPEN TO THE INSPECTION OF CUSTOMERS.

PRICES VERY LOW.

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

AT KINZEY'S

NEW STORE,

NO. 691 BROADWAY.

GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12c. TO 31c
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 11c.
LADIES' ALL LINEN HEMSTITCHED, 15c., 20c., 25c.
LADIES' ALL LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 10c., 12c.
1,000 DOZENS FINE HANDKERCHIEFS, CHEAP.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
LINEN TAPE TRIMMINGS, 25c. PIECE.
MAGIC RUFFLINGS, 25c., 28c., 31c. PIECE.
LACE-EDGE RUFFLINGS, 25c. PIECE.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, 3c., 5c. EACH.
WORKED CHEMISETTES, 25c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
NEEDLE-WORK SETS, 31c., 50c., 60c., 75c., $1.
GOODS FOR CURRENCY LESS THAN GOLD COST.
VALENCIENNES LACES, 25c., 48c., 50c. PIECE.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, 15c., 20c. YARD UP.
LACE PARASOL COVERS, 90c., $1 UP.
LACE COLLARS, 25c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 80c. UP.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. UP.
PRICES WAY DOWN.
CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 40c. PIECE.
FANCY CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, 6c., 10c. PER YARD.
RICH ROMAN PLAIDS, 15c., 25c. PER YARD.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c.
ALL SILK ROMAN TIES, 25c., 31c., 45c. EACH.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN ROUND HATS.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN BONNETS.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN HAT FRAMES, 8c.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN BONNET FRAMES, 15c.
TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
SILK FRINGES, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c. YARD.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c., 50c., 75c. PIECE.
WHITE MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 15c., 25c. PIECE.
COLORED MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 15c., 25c. PIECE.
BEST SILK VELVETS, 25c., 31c., 50c., 75c. PIECE.
COLORED AND BLACK SATINS CHEAP.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
LADIES' FINE SPRING GLOVES, 15c. UP.
LADIES' FINE BERLIN GLOVES, 25c. PAIR.
MISSES' KID GLOVES, 25c., 40c. PAIR.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, 40c., 50c., 75c. PAIR.
LADIES' HEAVY HOSE, 12½c., 15c. PAIR.
EXTRA FINE REGULAR MADE, 25c.
ENGLISH HALF HOSE, 12½c., 20c., 25c.
FANCY GOODS.
BEST SIX-CORD 200 YARD COTTON, 3c. SPOOL.
SPOOL AND SKEIN SEWING SILKS, 1c.
EVERY COLOR IN EMBROIDERY SILK, 2c.
STICK-TWIST, EVERY COLOR, 1c.
FRENCH WORKING-COTTONS, 1c. and 2c. SKEIN.
ROLLS OF TWILLED TAPE, 3c.
ENGLISH TOOTH-BRUSHES, 6c. and 10c.
JET JEWELRY, 25c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 80c. and 85c. SET.
PEARL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 10c., 15c. and 20c., PAIR.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

NO. 691 BROADWAY.

BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

BARGAINS AT RETAIL

IN

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

FROM $1 TO $4 50 PER YARD,

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

SPRING OPENING.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.
will open on
TUESDAY, APRIL 5,
Their IMPORTATION of
FRENCH TRIMMED HATS,
and also those of our OWN MANUFACTURE.
We shall also open our NEW DEPARTMENT for LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND UNDERCLOTHING.
NO. 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
corner University-place,
Union-square.

LORD & TAYLOR

ARE OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FASHIONABLE
DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL.
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—With unsurpassed facilities and knowledge of the shawl business I can sell a choicer shawl for less money than the general dry-goods shops in town. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

INDIA SHAWLS.—ON MONDAY I WILL offer a lot of striped squares at $44 each—general price, $65. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. PUTNAM, NO. 6 MADISON-square, (23d-st.,) will have an elegant suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, two bedrooms, bath, &c., vacated May 1, to rent, with private table only, for the season or year.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 16TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., will let, without board, together or separately, their second story of two large and one small rooms, well and newly furnished; house modern, with all improvements; no moving; references required. Address Box 234 Post-office.

TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.—VERY SUPERIOR furnished rooms, en suite, or singly, in most desirable location, near Madison-square. None but those willing to pay a fair price for superior apartments, need address D. R., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

BOARD FOR THREE OR FOUR PERSONS, with good accommodations, can be had in a private family, from the 1st of May. Address Box No. 168, Morristown, N. J.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL front room, with board for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, at $20 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

TO LET.—PARLOR FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 361 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., consisting of six rooms, wash-room and coal-vault; gas and water. Apply to R. McKEON, on the premises.

TO LET.—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, two good-sized rooms on second floor; good neighborhood, location, &c. Address ARLINGTON, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

NO. 278 4TH-AV., NEARLY OPPOSITE Calvary Church—A small family have a choice suite of rooms to rent; private table if desired; moderate terms; references exchanged.

AT NO. 176 BLEECKER-ST., SIX blocks west of Broadway, very desirable rooms, with excellent board, for families and single, from $6 to $10 per week.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—SECOND floor front room for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TO single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A WIDOW WOMAN WANTS A FEW GIRLS to board or lodge with her. Address No. 441 West 33d-st.; call for two days.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BED-room to let without board to a gentleman, at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 15TH-ST.—VERY HANDsome rooms with board may now be had as above; the house is large and airy, family small.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—AT FORDHAM, FOR gentleman, wife, child and nurse. Address, giving particulars, B. H., Box No. 115 Station D, Bible-house.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.,

WARE-ROOMS,

5th-av., cor. 14th-st.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.

We are now completing our stock for the coming season, and offer, in the newest designs and most perfect finish,

Barouches,
Cabriolets,
Clarences,
Phaetons,
Victorias,
Landaus,
Coupes,

and a variety of Carriages for the Park and Road, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-st. Factory, including the

"BREWSTER WAGON,"

of which we are sole manufacturers.

Special attention is called to the fact that our prices are UNIFORM TO ALL, and that every Carriage offered for sale in our ware-rooms is equal in quality to those built to the order of our most valued customers.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SPECIAL NOTICE—NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

On or about MONDAY, April 11, 1870, the world-renowned steamers, BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, will resume their trips on the line for Boston, via Fall River, touching at Newport. These steamers have been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted. Nothing has been omitted conducive to the safety and comfort of passengers.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN,

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, April 1..	3:30 P. M.	Friday, April 1..	7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 2d....	4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 2d....	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th....	10:30 A. M.	Monday, 4th....	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 7th...	10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 6th.	9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 9th....	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 8th.......	9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th....	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 11th....	12:00 M.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave every evening (alternately) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, connecting at above places with the morning express trains for the West, North and East. Fare, $1 50. Sunday, fare $2. Through tickets issued and baggage checked. Freight taken at low rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
MANUFACTURERS,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

A PARTY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING will dispose of the entire furniture in the house; also, piano, mirrors, carpets, &c., at a low price; all in good order and of good quality. Can be seen at No. 313 West 31st-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M. To commence at 8 P. M.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA.
with its great scenes,
THE PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
THE VILLA AT ACTON,
and the
MARVELOUSLY REAL BURNING ATTIC.
SATURDAY, April 9,
at 1½ P. M.,
POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE,
LOST AT SEA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. WALLACK has the pleasure to announce that the production of
TOM TAYLOR'S LAST NEW COMEDY,
MEN AND ACRES,
will take place
WEDNESDAY, April 6.

The play will be presented with NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENES, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, and an UNUSUALLY POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION.

STEINWAY HALL.

PATTI'S FAREWELL CONCERTS,

commencing WEDNESDAY, April 6.

Mr. Max Strakosch begs to announce that the world-renowned cantatrice
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI,
now returning from the most successful and brilliant concert tour on record, will, prior to her departure for Rio Janeiro, appear in
TWO GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS,
WEDNESDAY, April 6, and FRIDAY, April 8.
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI
will, at these farewell concerts, be assisted by
Mons. THEODORE RITTER, Mons F. JEHIN PRUME, Mr. HENRY SQUIRES, Herr JOSEF HERMANNS,
with a GRAND CONCERT ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor...Mr. G. W. COLBY
SATURDAY, April 9, at 1 P. M., PATTI MATINEE.
SUNDAY, April 10, at 8 P. M.,
GRAND SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.

First and only appearance of Miss PATTI in oratorio, assisted by the above artists, and first appearance of the distinguished contralto,
Miss CLARA PERL.

Admission, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Admission to Matinee, including reserved seat, $1.

The sale of seats will commence on MONDAY, April 4, at the ticket office of the Hall; also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

THURSDAY, April 7—BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

TAMMANY.

TAMMANY.
THE ALHAMBRA OF AMERICA.
Mr. JOSH HART......Manager and Director.
GRAND OPENING WEEK,
COMMENCING APRIL 4, 1870, WITH
Prof. Risley's Combination of
100 STAR ARTISTS.
Admission......25, 50, 75 and $1.
Ladies' Matinee Every Saturday.

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5.
SUBJECT—TO THE RESCUE.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. The sale of reserved seats will commence THURSDAY MORNING, March 31, at Steinway Hall. Doors open at 7¼. Lecture at 8.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—GRAND CHARITY CONCERT, MONDAY EVENING, April 4, 1870, in aid of the Cuban families in this City.
Miss C. L. KELLOGG, Signor G. RONCONI,
Mr. J. N. PATTISON, the renowned American pianist,
Mr. C. WERNER, Mr. TH. HABELMAN,
Mons. J. D'HASLER, Signor E. MARZO.

Tickets, one dollar; reserved seats, fifty cents extra. Tickets can be had at all the principal music-stores, and at the box office on the evening of the concert. Doors open at 7, concert at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

BOOSEY'S FIFTY CENT MUSIC.—ORGAN music, in books, fifty cents each. Fifty short voluntaries; twenty-five sacred pieces Wely's grand offertories, op. 36; twenty-three voluntaries by Audre and Herse; eighteen short voluntaries; Kent's anthems; fifty classical voluntaries, &c. To be had of all music and book sellers. Complete catalogues free. BOOSEY, No. 644 Broadway, N. Y.

A SUPERB ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE piano for sale; has four round corners, elegant carved legs; rich tone. Made to order, new three months ago, best City makers; cost $750. Price, $425. Has box for shipping. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 8 to 8.

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS.—Several styles at great reductions, (having been used only a short time,) fully guaranteed, will be sold at bargains or hired with privilege of purchase. New organs to rent. M. & H. O. CO., No. 596 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand St. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

WINONA AND ST. PETER RAILROAD COMPANY.

This Company offers for sale $650,000 of its First Mortgage and $614,080 of its Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, which are authorized and issued for the construction and extension of its line of road from Winona to St. Peter, about 140 miles, in the State of Minnesota; 118 miles of which are already in operation, completed, equipped.

This Company is wholly owned by and operated in the interest of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, and these Bonds, besides being a special and ample mortgage security on the property, are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Chicago and North-western Railway Company by authority of the State of Wisconsin.

The Bonds are a part of an issue of $20,000 per mile of the first mortgage, and $12,000 per mile of the second mortgage, respectively bearing interest at seven per cent., coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,—the first mortgage interest on 1st of January and July, and the second mortgage on 1st of May and November.

Sealed proposals will be received until Monday, April 25, 1870, at 12 noon, by the Treasurer, A. L. Pritchard, to whom they should be addressed, at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, where any further information will be given.

The Company reserves the right to reject any bids not considered for its interest in offering this first-class security.
A. L. PRITCHARD,
Treasurer Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.
M. B. LOCKWOOD,
CHAS. E. CARPENTER, } Water
JOSEPH J. COOKE, } Commissioners.
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.
MONDAY, April 4, and every evening, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
PIPPIN;
OR, THE
KING OF THE GOLD MINES.
Engagement for a limited period of the world-renowned
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
MISS PAULINE MARKHAM,
MISS LINA EDWIN,
MISS ALICE ATHERTON, and
MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY.
Mr. HARRY BECKETT,
Mr. W. B. CAHILL.
Musical Director......Mr. M. CONNOLLY.
Special engagement and first appearance of
Mr. HARRY JACKSON, Comedian,
Late Stage Manager of the Parepa-Rosa Opera Troupe.
The Piece produced with
New and Gorgeous Scenery by VOEGTLIN.
Mechanical effects by R. SHERWOOD.
Magnificent Costumes by LAUREYS.
Properties by BENEDICT.
Music arranged and composed by Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY.
Stage Manager......Mr. L. J. VINCENT.
PIPPIN; OR, THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES.

A Grand Spectacular Burlesque Extravaganza, in two Acts, founded upon one of the celebrated stories of the Grimm brothers, and specially adapted to the American Stage by Mr. HARRY BECKETT.

CHARACTERS.

PRINCE PIPPIN, heir-apparent to King Oddsandendly, who wishes to wed apple-ly. He can't anchor himself to a Princess, and is cant-anker-ous in consequence......Miss LYDIA THOMPSON.
KING ODDSANDENDLY THE 'ORRIBLE, a king of shreds and patches......Mr. W. B. CAHILL.
PRINCE DOLLIUS, Pippin's younger brother. A second Lord Dundreary......Miss LINA EDWIN.
BARON POWITRY, Prime Minister.
Mr. W. BRUTONE.
TWIGGLETTO, Court Detective.
Miss ALICE ATHERTON.
FLOURIMUGSEN, the Dusty Miller.
Mr. E. CHAPMAN.
———— alias Thingummy, alias What's-his-name. Known at home by a few very confidential friends, as———. But never mind———.
Mr. HARRY JACKSON.
DAME FLOURIMUGSEN, the Miller's better half, or, by comparison, three-quarters. Fat and fair to the eye, and very forte to the ear.
Mr. HARRY BECKETT.
PRINCESS APALINA, the pride (literally) of a foreign Court......Miss PAULINE MARKHAM.
SILLILLEN THE GOLDEN-HAIRED, the Miller's Daughter, and a pretty spinster.
......Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY.
GRANDMOTHER, a nice old lady, only 300 years old, stone deaf, or, we may say, Granny-to-deaf.
Mr. JOHN DUNN.
BARONESS GIGGLE, lady attached to the Princess' train......Miss ROBINSON.
COUNTESS SNIGGLE, lady attached to the Princess' train......Miss LIPPCOTT.
1st HUNTER, a little Dear, who is game for sport.
Miss HUGHES.
2d HUNTER, a little Dear, who is game for sport.
Miss WILLIAMS.
FRAULEIN SMALLBRAINX, a belle of the village......Miss HAMILTON.
FRAULEIN THITTENSPITRY, a belle of the village......Miss STRICKLAND.
Courtiers, Soldiers, Guards, Policemen, Hunters, Pilgrims, Peasants, Musicians, Millers, Lackeys, Bridesmaids, Pages, Ladies, &c., &c.
FIRST LYDIA THOMPSON MATINEE
SATURDAY, at 2.
BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

GEO. L. FOX'S
GREAT COMIC DELINEATION
AND
HUMOROUS TRAVESTIE
OF
HAMLET.
The all-absorbing topic of the City, and
NOW IN ITS EIGHTH WEEK
OF UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
NOTICE.
GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY EVENING
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box-office, and at the theater ticket-office No. 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

(Successor to Barnum's,)
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
MATINEE DAILY AT 2. THE BLONDES.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. THE BRUNETTES.
MATINEE DAILY AT 2. Burlesque—Pygmalion.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. Burlesque—White Cat.

EXHIBITION OF SUPERB HIGH-class oil-paintings, water-color drawings, marble statuary, large photographic views, &c., now on exhibition at BARKER'S GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's. Open day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—APRIL 12, AT 8 P. M., Concert by the "Yale Glee Club;" all the popular college songs. Tickets, including reserved seat, $1; for sale at the hall and at No. 114 Broadway.

LECTURES.

PROF. FRED'K LOUIS RITTER

Will deliver the first of a course of five lectures on the
"HISTORY OF MUSIC,"
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
Corner 23d st. and 4th-av.,
ON TUESDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
Comprising the Gregorian Chant, the Folk-song and the invention of harmony, from the Christian era to the latter part of the fourteenth century.

Tickets for the course, (five lectures,) $2. Single admission, 50c.

J. B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER A LECTURE in aid of the Home for Friendless Women, (No. 86 West 4th-st.,) at Cooper Union
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 7.
Doors open at 7¼, lecture at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. To be had at Messrs. Palmer's, (Bible-house;) Scribner's, Randolph's, and at the hall, on the day and evening of the lecture.

MEETINGS.

CUBA SHALL BE FREE!

"THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE VOICE OF GOD."

Americans! Irishmen! Germans! and all lovers of liberty, are invited to attend the grand demonstration at COOPER INSTITUTE, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, 1870. Gen. BANKS, Hon. S. L. WOODFORD, Hon. T. FITCH, of Nevada, JOHN MITCHEL, HORACE GREELEY, RICHARD O'GORMAN, JAMES S. THAYER, CASSIUS M. CLAY, and others, will be present and address the meeting. Hon. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of the City, will preside.

Front seats will be reserved for ladies, who are cordially invited to be present. The Seventy-first Regiment Band and several Glee Clubs will be in attendance. Mr. Wm. J. Hill will sing the "Marseillaise." By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Chairman Com.
Gen. M. T. McMAHON, Pres't C. L.
ETHAN ALLEN, JAS. B. METCALF, Secretaries.

A MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., West of 6th-av., MONDAY EVENING, April 4, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, WM. E. DODGE and HORACE GREELEY.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st. Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, as used in the best business houses. Apply day or evening.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

The old teachers and cadets are invited to an informal reunion at the Hoffman House THURSDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock.
JARED REID, Jr.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

AMENIA SEMINARY.

AMENIA, N. Y.

Term begins April 19. Family care of lads. Thorough preparation for college.
S. T. FROST, A.M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL, (FOR BOYS,)

STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

Spring Term begins April 13.
For circulars apply to JARED REID, Jr.

THE OLD TEACHERS AND PUPILS of the Edwards-place School, Stockbridge, Mass., are invited to an informal reunion at the Hoffman House, 8 o'clock, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 6.
JARED REID, Jr.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven—Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300; the Summer term will begin May 3. For circulars address the Principal.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE SPRING TERM OF MRS. BOOREAM'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Misses will commence April 20, in Brookfield, Ct.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED teacher (professional) as tutor for a boy of fifteen years. Address with references and full particulars, W. W., Box No. 2,393 New-York Post-office.

TEACHER WANTED FOR MILITARY, mathematics and English; college or West Point graduate preferred; unmarried. Address, with full particulars, BATES, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR......Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE......Manager
MORE NEW FEATURES.
First night of a new Pas Fantastique.
UNE NUIT A LA MABILLE.
First night of another celebrated premiere,
Mlle. BARETTA.
NINTH WEEK
of the dramatic event of the age, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
witnessed from Feb. 7 to April 2 (fifty-seven representations) by upwards of
175,000
delighted visitors, being the largest audiences ever assembled in a place of amusement in the same number of consecutive nights.
TEN PREMIERES.
SIX SECONDES.
TWENTY-FIVE CORYPHEES.
THE GREAT AJAX.
DEMON CAN-CAN.
GRAND SPANISH BALLET.
CELEBRATED BELL BALLET.
UNE NUIT A LA MABILLE.
GREAT SNAKE BALLET.
TERPSICHOREAN ÆROSTATICS.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office, also at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

ANOTHER SENSATION.

A full and complete SPANISH BALLET TROUPE, consisting of six premieres and fifty coryphees, are now en route for the United States, under engagement to the Grand Opera House. Their first appearance will be duly announced.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE ENGAGEMENT
and
LAST NIGHTS OF
EDWIN BOOTH
as
"MACBETH,"
in Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box-office of the theatre, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
FROU FROU!

FROU FROU | EIGHTH WEEK of Mr. Augustin Daly's remarkable comedy of contemporaneous society. "Frou Frou is the sensation of 1870."—*Herald*. "Frou Frou is one of the most dramatic comedies and one of the most characteristic dramas that has been produced in years!"—*Tribune*. "A most vivid picture of society."—*Times*. "Frou Frou touches every heart."—*World*.

FROU FROU MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

The Wednesday Matinee will be resumed April 20.

Seats may be secured twelve days in advance.

The public are warned that hereafter all tickets purchased of side-walk speculators will be STOPPED AT THE DOOR.

BOWERY THEATER.

GRAND COMBINATION—DOUBLE COMPANY Fifty Artists—COCHITA, RONZATI, HARRY GURR, Mlle. BASTIAN, Mons. SENYAH, Mlle. GERALDINE, GORDON, the celebrated English Vocalist; JOHN I. ENGLER, Jr., Champion Skater of America; BOBBY DAILY, WALDRON, COLLINS, &c. New Drama of the AVALANCHE, and JUMBO JUM. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN SUNDAY EVENING.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

No. 720 Broadway.
Last 12 representations and unprecedented success of
CHING CHOW HI.
First appearance of the celebrated comedians,
Mr. JOHN HART,
Mr. ADD RYMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

CREAM DE LA CREAM OF MINSTRELSY.
First week of WM. DWYER, Tenor.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Real Fun, Genuine Humor, Lovely Screams.
Birch, Bernard and Backus in new acts.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
MUSICAL DEMONSTRATION.
TWENTY-FIVE BRASS AND REED INSTRUMENTS.
Largest and most perfect
MILITARY ORCHESTRA
ever heard in any place of public amusement.
MLLE. ROLLAND
in her Dashing Equitation,
WITH THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and [illegible] 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS
FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style of MARQUAND, HILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN P. MARQUAND,
GEORGE H. B. HILL.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership for three years, under the style of
MARQUAND & HILL,
for the transaction of a commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks, Government bonds and other securities, at No. 37 Wall-st. Thomas Wigglesworth, of Boston, is special partner with us for $50,000.
JOHN P. MARQUAND,
GEORGE H. B. HILL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of DERKHIEM, COX & KEMEYS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANZ DERKHIEM retiring on account of ill health.
(Signed,) FRANZ DERKHIEM.
TOWNSEND COX.
EDWARD KEMEYS.
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KEMEYS & COX, and will continue the business of the late firm as heretofore.
(Signed,) EDWARD KEMEYS,
TOWNSEND COX.
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of L. LOEB & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned, LEOPOLD LOEB, is alone authorized to close up the partnership business, and to sign the partnership name for that purpose.
SIMON HESSE.
Dated MARCH 31, 1870. LEOPOLD LOEB.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of March, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY WALDRON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOEL A. H. ELLIS, JOHN Q. ELLIS, AUGUSTUS W. JAQUAYS and GEORGE W. SMITH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joel A. H. Ellis, John Q. Ellis, Augustus W. Jaquays and George W. Smith, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
S. R. HARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BLACK, bankrupt.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of John Black, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of said district.—New-York, April 2.
IRA SMITH, Jr., Assignee,
No. 420 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
ap4-law3wM*

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM D. ANDREWS and GEORGE H. ANDREWS, on behalf of themselves and all others, the creditors of BOARDMAN, HOLBROOK & CO., against CHARLES E. BOARDMAN, as assignee in trust, and others.—Pursuant to a judgment of the Supreme Court made in this action, on the 8th day of March, 1870, whereby among other things it was ordered that it be referred to the undersigned as referee to state an account of what may be due to the plaintiffs upon their demand, and to all others, the creditors of the firm of "Boardman, Holbrook & Co." at the time of the assignment of the said firm to the said defendant, &c.,—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said firm to appear before me, at my office, the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Court-house of the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and prove their debts, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said judgment.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1870.
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Referee.
ADRIANCE & WOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh24-law3wTh*

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY IN THE Fourth Ward the owner can have by describing. Address J. G., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

SERVICES YESTERDAY.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

Lessons from the Fifteenth Amendment—Sermon by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Yesterday morning Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached at Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue, on "The Religious Lessons from the Fifteenth Amendment." He said that the ratification of the Amendment would have a great effect on both our social and political well-being. It was one more step in making this Government a pure Democracy. This, however, was not the time or place to consider the question in any other than its religious aspect. If we went to the Catholics or the Protestants, or any other religious denomination, and asked them what they thought of human nature, they would say it is corrupt. Some, indeed, declared it to be totally depraved. Now we have done away here with the Kings and Queens, and hereditary legislators and priesthood of the Old World. We have no faith in the divine rights or infallibility of our Presidents and legislators. Our Government rests on the will of the people. It behooves us, therefore, to consider well this doctrine of the corruption, or total depravity, as some will have it, of human nature. We have here all nationalities—Africans, Chinese, Germans, Russians and Irish. Are they so ignorant and corrupt that they cannot frame laws to govern themselves? Men may be ignorant, yet in time they may become wise; they may be corrupt, yet they may become pure; they may be inexperienced, yet they may learn by practice. We, who are wiser than they, are familiar with the literature of the day, with the history of the past, and possess that experience which they lack, must become their instructors, must regard them as our fellow-men, and labor with them for the common good. We must have faith in man. Mr. FROTHINGHAM spoke of the difference of opinion among the various religious denominations. This, he said, was neither a Catholic, nor a Protestant, nor a Christian Government. To our shores are daily coming the yellow men with their Buddhist temples and idol worship. In our streets we see well-dressed and well-behaved crowds flocking to temples as splendid as any of our Christian places of worship who do not believe in Christ. In the West we have thousands of Mormons who believe in Moses and the prophets, and who practice polygamy, not as a civil or social custom, but as a portion of their religious faith. They practice it because they believe a divine revelation told them to do so. All these are as firmly wedded to their religious faith as we to ours. Now let us beware how we laid a finger on any one of them. If we interfered with them we should violate one of the first principles of our Constitution—freedom of conscience. From all this we might learn the lesson of toleration, and of charity toward our fellow-men. We must widen our formulas and our platforms. We must think less of religion as a body than as a spirit, less as a letter than a soul. Though we can never all be brought to think alike, we can all act alike, or at least with one purpose and to one common end. There may be a community of hearts if not of sentiments. The reverend gentleman then quoted from the Vedas, the Koran, the books of Confucius and the Bible, to show that in all these different forms of religion one grand principle is inculcated—love to God and man, self-respect and purity of life. Let us, he said, all work together to better this world of ours a little, and the unity of the spirit shall become the bond of peace.

PAPAL ASSUMPTIONS.

Lecture by Rev. Lucius H. King at the Eighteenth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. LUCIUS H. KING, pastor of the Eighteenth street Methodist Episcopal Church, preached last evening on "Protestantism and Civil Liberty," selecting his text from Sir JAMES MACINTOSH: "Civil liberty had its origin in a trouble about justification by faith." He remarked that for years the Popes, Bishops and priests ruled the nations, exercising a power superior to that of a civil ruler. HENRY IV., of Germany, by command of the Pope, was compelled to stand before his doors for three days bareheaded and barefoot. The Pope made FREDERICK hold his stirrup for him to mount. PAUL III. caused HENRY VIII. to obey him. PIUS V. excommunicated Queen ELIZABETH, declared her deprived of her kingdom and absolved her subjects from all allegiance to her. Pope BONIFACE said to PHILIP of France, "We desire thou shouldst know thou are subject to us in ecclesiastical and worldly matters. God set us over Kings and countries to tear down and destroy, spoil and scatter, build up and plant." The Romish Church never renounced these claims, but maintains them still. In the *Catholic World* for April, 1870, it is declared that the precise mission of the Romish Church is "to govern all men and nations, Kings and peoples, sovereigns and subjects." The Church of Rome has never been tolerant, but on the contrary has ever been undeniably intolerant. She speaks always and everywhere with the authority of God as the final cause of creation, and therefore her words are law and her commands the commands of God. Thus the Church claims to keep the conscience of the people, and they commonly speak or act according to her dictates and permission. MARTIN LUTHER repelled these assumptions and defied the power of the Pope. As he entered the hall of the Diet of Worms a stout baron touched him and said: "Cheer up, little monk. Some of us have seen warm work in our time, but no Knight of this company ever needed a stout heart more than thou needest it. If thou hast faith in thy principles, go on in the name of God;" and LUTHER replied, "In the name of God, forward!" The spirit of equality and liberty which in that hour shouted "forward!" has been advancing ever since. Its march was westward; it bridged the Atlantic and planted its foot upon Plymouth Rock, shouting:

> "No pent-up Utica confines our powers,
> The whole unbounded continent is ours."

They traced their pedigree to the Puritans of England, the Huguenots, and Dutch and Germans. These all loved liberty—but they loved God's book first and most. JOHN HAMPDEN, who had the tongue of a PATRICK HENRY and the heart of a WASHINGTON, was a Puritan. They embodied the zeal of the Reformation and bequeathed it to their descendants, and it was reproduced in the Hancocks, Adamses and Franklins of the Revolution. God peopled this land with the inhabitants of three Protestant nations. The men whose course could be traced in the Revolution by the blood which flowed from their unshod feet could trace their ancestry to CROMWELL's conquering legions, and the men who, on the level plains of Holland, wrested from the bigoted PHILIP the heritage of the Reformation. They asserted it on Saratoga, White Plains, Princeton and Monmouth; but the weapons with which they fought and conquered were not only rifles and cannon, but the "very word which proceeded from the mouth of the Son of God." In 1777, in one of the darkest hours of the Revolution, Congress appropriated a large sum of money to import twenty thousand copies of the Bible, which were distributed among the people. The Bible promises genuine and wholesome liberty. A spirit of equality and brotherly love breaks through every page. Party distractions and party wealth find a fitting rebuke in its declarations. The rich and poor are there equal, and the walls of perdition fall before it. God made at one breath all the families that dwell on the face of the earth. "Whatsoever ye would that they should do to you, do ye even so unto them," are the words addressed to all, and the Declaration of Independence is founded upon that golden rule. There is no ground upon which Papal assumption rests which is not swept away by the Word of God. The Papacy says: "Submit and believe;" the Bible: "Prove all things and hold fast that which is good." The Papacy says, "The way to Heaven is by preaching penance;" but Jesus declares, "My yoke is sweet, and my burden light." Jesus offers the water of life freely, without money and without price, and in this respect, also, Papacy is opposed to His Divine teachings. The reverend gentleman concluded by applying the subject to the effort now being made for the overthrow of the Bible in the public schools, showing that Papal tyranny could never live where there was ignorance, and that civil liberty required that its people should be educated in the principles of their faith, based on the teachings of the Bible.

"The True Successor of Saint Peter"—Discourse by Rev. George H. Hepworth at the Church of the Messiah.

Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH preached at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, last evening, taking his text from Matthew vii., 20: "By their fruits ye shall know them." He said that the only true test and value of institutions or principles was to be found in the fruit they produced. The theory of religion or politics which resulted in the larger development of human nature, in the better education of man, was likely to be the true one. It was of little use to insist that an institution had authority because it had age on its side. Age was more likely to weaken than to strengthen it. It had no claim upon our sympathy unless it made us better, freer and nobler; and to this end the teachings of Christ were directed. To be the successor of St. Peter, it was not enough to be able to trace a lineage back in an unbroken chain for eighteen centuries; it was not enough that the Apostle first ministered at its altar and passed the succession of men. It should be clothed with Apostolic spirit, and should possess the zeal, the love of truth, the love of freedom and holy faith which marked the lives of the Apostles. Christ proved by the grandeur of His own life that He, a heretic and a revolutionist, was the proper descendant of the age of the prophets. Catholicism tells us it is the only true Church because St. Peter was its first Bishop. It shows forth to the world a number of relics of Christ, which it endeavors to make the world believe are genuine, as proof of its title deed to the name of Apostolic. But every scholar was aware that it would be an utter impossibility to trace this mythical line of descent through the social and religious convulsions which plunged Europe in impenetrable darkness. But admitting its descent, is that the true Apostolic Church which [illegible] Can any Church [illegible] the mild Jesus from out the gloom of the dungeons of the Inquisition, which marks the mile-stones of its progress by its martyrs, and its persecutions of strong men and fair women, whose only crime was that they dared to think for themselves, and prayed to God without the intervention of any priesthood? What greater contrast does history present than between the pomp, magnificence and splendor of the Roman ritualism and the simplicity of form of the early Church. The Master washed the feet of His Apostles, thus signifying the humility of the true minister. The Pope washed the feet of his chosen Cardinals, but it was only a spectacle which symbolized the terrible contrast between the pomp and show of today and the beautiful simplicity of the olden time. Is that Church the true successor of St. Peter which fails to control the moving impulses of age and to develop man's religious nature in proportion to his education in social and political reforms? The early Church looked forward to an ideal government, while the Catholic Church on the contrary did not believe in advancement, but denounced with a fearful anathema all the grandest peculiarities of the age in which we live. Instead of making men bigger in brain and heart, it would dwarf them to its own purposes. The Catholic Church never occupied the van in progress, but denounced it, and its claim to be the only true Church is simply to excite the wonder of the thoughtful and the scorn of the wise. GREGORY XVI., a man strong in purpose, but bad in heart and corrupt in private life—was not a man to sit in the Chair of St. Peter and wield the sceptre of Christendom. He now came to the assertion that the true order of Apostolic succession was to be found only in those Churches which most nearly assimilated the spirit of Jesus Christ. In conclusion, he remarked that names were nothing, ancestry was a mere boast, an unbroken line of descent argued little; and that Church alone was Apostolic which made men nobler, freer and better.

IS THE BIBLE SECTARIAN?

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Cheever on the Bible in the Public Schools.

Rev. Dr. GEORGE B. CHEEVER preached yesterday morning in Apollo Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, on "The impiety, and its consequences, of pronouncing the word of God sectarian." The text selected for the occasion was the 130th verse of the 119th Psalm: "The entrance of thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding to the simple." The text, he said, was full of meaning. Because the word of God giveth light it gives also understanding to the simple, and helps us on our way through life. The question comes up, now so generally discussed, why it should be excluded from those who need it most—the children in the public school? The State must educate the children of our public schools, both in secular knowledge and religious, or they will be destitute of it. If the State excludes it from the public schools, the State excludes the children from the knowledge of God. The reason given for its exclusion is, that the Bible is sectarian. It is claimed to be sectarian—

First—Because it is a cutting off of men, and cutting them away from God, whereas the Bible shows the way to the reconciliation and harmonizing all men in Him.

Second—Because it separates men from the true church; whereas it is the Bible which unites all in one fold, so that there may be but one fold and one shepherd. The Bible cannot sectarianize men, but unites them in spirit and in truth. It takes human beings in their childhood, baptizes and unites them in one unity, so that in after-life rising in a living unity to the stature of Christ they may not be carried about by every round of doctrine, but grow up into the living head Christ. Is Christ divided? Is Christ sectarian? If so, then is the Bible sectarian?

Third—It is declared sectarian because it puts forth a part of truth, instead of the whole truth. But the Bible is before you as a perfect whole. Denominationalism is not sectarianism, for all denominations are held to the whole Bible, and to every part of it.

Fourth—It is accused of sectarianism, because its use in schools, as charged, tends to the dominion of one sect. But the Bible teaches no sectarianism, and if all come to it for their teaching, no one sect can have dominion. Which of the sects are we afraid of because of sticking so close to the Bible? Has there ever been a Bible sect? If so, then we must pronounce it the right sect. The Bible is forbidden in the public schools because no one sect can rule by it. That and no other, is the true reason. It is because it is not sectarian. Because it is an impregnable defence against both ecclesiastical and State tyranny. If any Church or power can take the Bible out of the public schools, it places itself in the place of God, and assumes a responsibility and despotism inconsistent with the attributes of God and dangerous to human liberty. He could scarcely believe himself when he hears it asserted that the State has no right to hold or teach a theology, that it has no right to instruct a pure conscience toward God. This is the very foundation of good order and public morality. Why cannot the State teach religion? Where has the State obtained the right to prohibit the teaching of religion? The trouble is in confounding religion and sectarianism. What is religion? It is simply love to God and love to man. How can that be sectarian? Obedience to God is a universally recognized duty, but the way and manner of such obedience is left to conscience and teaching, and this is best accomplished by the universal dissemination of the great, general and unsectarian truths of God's Word to men. Any Church which can direct the exclusion of the Bible is practically an institution of the State. And, if at the bidding of such Church the State must remove the Bible from the schools, the same power, if circumstances so combine, can hand over the sinner to the same State authority, and demand that he be purified by fire; and the innovation so sought to be made is fraught with danger not only to public virtue, but also to liberty of conscience and freedom of the citizen, and the permanency and integrity of the State. Shall the Bible be turned out of our schools, where the foundations of the great principles of life are laid? This, indeed, would be a revolution from good to absolute evil; and if it be not a direct insult to the Almighty, it cannot be imagined what, short of absolute blasphemy, is such. It is an effort to impose foreign tyranny in place of our own well-established principles of government. At the public meeting recently held in relation to this subject, some were known to say that they would give up the Bible, if necessary, but would not submit to a division of the public moneys; but he would say that, intolerable as it is to be taxed for sectarian purposes, yet a thousand times better is it to give all the taxes, than to surrender the Bible. Rather than give up the Bible, let the whole common school system be given up. God will provide a better system than yours would be without the Bible, and the American people will provide a better system to succeed it. The only translation of the Bible extant in all the world, which can possibly be suspected of being translated with a view to private interpretation by a sect, is the Douay version; and yet even the Catholics themselves will not admit that fact in relation to it. In conclusion, Dr. CHEEVER urged the absolute and imperative necessity of perpetuating the time-honored and God-ordained system of prayer, and the reading of the Scriptures in our public schools, and characterized the attempt to blot them out as an effort toward sectarian supremacy, dangerous alike to morality, liberty and republican government.

Dedication of the New Chapel of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.

Yesterday the new chapel of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in One Hundred and Fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue, was formally opened and dedicated. It is a neat brick structure, 76x36, nicely furnished inside, without any pretension to splendor. Its walls are hard finished and kalsomined, and the wooden roof, slated on the outside, is supported by pillars and arches. Over the reading-desk is the choir gallery, which contains a small organ, purchased by the late W. W. CORNELL. The chapel stands 20 feet from the front of the property, which consists of five lots purchased from Messrs. MARSHALL and KNAPP, for $6,500, W. W. CORNELL paying $5,000, DANIEL DREW $1,000, and D. H. KNAPP $500. The chapel, its erection, dressing, fencing in part and furnishing cost $17,149, making a total of $23,649. Of the building expenses, W. W. CORNELL paid $9,152, J. D. LAYBUCK $500, and various others subscribed, in all, $2,400. Yesterday there yet remained an outstanding debt of $2,000, one thousand of which was canceled by J. B. CORNELL, brother of W. W. CORNELL. The remainder was made up by the congregation present at the dedicatory services, which took place yesterday morning at 10½ o'clock. There was a full attendance at the services, which were conducted by Rev. W. H. FERRIS, D.D., assisted by the pastors, D. L. MARKS and J. F. RICHMOND. The M. E. morning service was read, and Dr. FERRIS preached from Revelations xiv., 13, "And I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." After the collection, the chapel was dedicated by Dr. FERRIS. The trustees and church officers stood around the reading-desk and made the responses, when Dr. FERRIS read the 127th Psalm. They then formally presented the chapel to its congregation and pastors, the blessing of Him to whose cause the building was dedicated was invoked and the ceremony was over. At 3 P. M. another service was held, as also at 7½ o'clock. The Sunday-school, for which a collection was also made yesterday, will be inaugurated next Sabbath.

Sermon of Bishop Ames at the Fortieth-street German Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Bishop AMES, of Baltimore, preached a sermon yesterday morning at the German Church on Fortieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues, from I John, v., 10: "He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself." He spoke on revealed Christianity and the creed of the Methodist Episcopal Church, stating that it was nearer to that of the Lutheran Church than was the creed of any other de[illegible] [illegible] were ordained as deacons by the Bishop. In the afternoon Rev. Prof. [illegible], of Berea, O., preached from St. Matthew viii., 23-26, in German. After the sermon six elders were ordained by the Bishop. In the evening the Sabbath-school anniversary of the German Methodist Episcopal Conference was celebrated at the church.

Dedicatory Services of the Simpson M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

The Simpson M. E. Church, corner of Clermont and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, recently built by the Carlton-avenue Society, was opened for public worship yesterday. The building is a handsome brick edifice with stone trimmings in the Romanesque style of architecture. Its extreme dimensions are 125 by 65 feet, with a gallery all round. The interior is plain, but is arranged with admirable taste and judgment. The mixture of stained and obscured glass in the windows admits a pleasantly softened light. The pews are constructed in the usual semicircular manner, and are roomy and comfortable. The acoustic properties are excellent, and the ventilation is claimed to be the most perfect of any church in the city, and certainly, judged by the test of yesterday's services, seems to deserve the encomium. The gas light is shed from the roof by three circular groups of reflectors. The gallery and area of the church are constructed to seat 1,250 persons. The morning services, yesterday, were participated in by Bishop SIMPSON, Rev. G. L. TAYLOR, the former pastor; Rev. Dr. DASHIELL, President of Carlisle College, Pennsylvania; Father REYNOLDS, the venerable missionary; Rev. JOHN PARKER, pastor of the church, and Mr. MERWIN, the presiding elder. An eloquent discourse having been preached by Bishop SIMPSON from Isaiah, 60, and latter part of the 18th verse, Rev. Mr. PARKER proceeded to lay before them a financial statement to show how their resources at present stood. He stated that the cost of the ground for the building, including the lots for the parsonage and the chapel in the rear, was $15,600. The contract price of the building was $76,000; of the organ, $3,350; of the apparatus for ventilation, $1,500; of furniture, $2,800; of gas fittings and seats, $4,100—making a total expenditure of $103,350. They had a mortgage debt of $50,000, and a floating debt of $22,000. To the clearing away of this latter amount he wished their efforts to be at once directed.

Rev. Dr. DASHIELL, after a few remarks on the influence of generous giving on the Christian life, said that $2,000 of the floating debt had been answered for by the ladies, and that $20,000 only remained to be provided for. It had been arranged to cover $10,000 of this amount by 100 shares of $100 each, and the officers of the church would at once proceed to take down the names of the subscribers. Dr. DASHIELL jocularly remarked that he should not like any brother to put his name down for more than ten shares in the meantime, as it might deprive poorer brethren of the pleasure of aiding in the work. The subscription proceeded briskly till upward of fifty names were enrolled, when it was announced that a fresh subscription of 400 shares of $10 each would be opened. Before the close of the morning service, 200 of these were subscribed, making a total of $7,100 guaranteed in the forenoon.

The afternoon service was by Rev. G. L. TAYLOR, the former pastor, after which about $2,000 were subscribed.

In the evening Rev. Dr. DASHIELL preached an impressive and eloquent sermon to young men. At the close it was announced that a friend of the church would be one of ten subscribers of $500 each. The other nine were procured from the audience with astonishing paomptitude, and the pastor was able to announce that only $5,500 now remained to clear off the $22,000 of floating debt. The next proposition made was to get twenty subscribers of $50 each, to make up $1,000 in honor of Bishop SIMPSON. These were forthcoming with undiminished good-will and readiness. A similar subscription in honor of Rev. Dr. DASHIELL was also completed. Smaller sums then began to flow in, amid much enthusiasm, and at a late hour the subscriptions for the required amount were completed.

The building was then solemnly dedicated to the public worship of God by Bishop SIMPSON, and the congregation dispersed, glad at heart over a day of noble and generous Christian effort.

The House of Mercy—Sixteenth Anniversary.

The sixteenth anniversary of the House of Mercy was observed at Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth-street, last evening. The annual report was read by Rev. Dr. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, chaplain of the institution. He called attention to the new building of the House of Mercy now in course of erection in Eighty-sixth-street, near the Hudson River. He said the enlarged accommodations would enable the institution to receive at least one hundred inmates, instead of forty-five, as heretofore. At present there are fourteen communicants in the house. The new building would give the managers an opportunity of separating and classifying the inmates and of secluding the reformed and such as yielded to the influences of the Gospel from the demoralizing effect of intimate association with those who came to the institution fresh from scenes of dissipation and vice. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy in a very short time. The report showed the receipt of $9,762 14 for the fiscal year. A sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. MORGAN DIX, who spoke of the great and noble work being performed by the Sisters of Mercy in behalf of fallen women. He said the fact that women united to save and rescue those of their own sex was one for congratulation. He mentioned Mrs. ADELAIDE RICHMOND, the founder of the House of Mercy and Sister JANE, of the same institution, as examples for other women in the work of saving and reclaiming the unfortunate of the class there provided for.

Total Abstinence and Cookery—Dr. Lambert's Views.

The audience at the usual Sunday evening temperance meeting held in the Cooper Institute last night was not a very large one owing, perhaps, to the policemen at the door who kept back all boys below a certain or of uncertain age; and also to the disagreeable weather. It seems rather hard to shut out the small boys when they are so ready and eager to sign the pledge "early and often."

Punctually half an hour after the time advertised, G. W. P. MERRITT said they were favored with another cold water night, to which as good temperance men they had no right to object. He introduced Dr. LAMBERT, who, after stating his objections to a large audience, said that alcohol always meant evil and was only fit to be burnt. One of the chief objections to it was the tendency it had to render a man evil-disposed toward every one else. He knew of no difference between alcohol at three cents a glass and alcohol at thirty cents a glass. No plant or animal could withstand the evil effects of alcohol, and man's internal system was infinitely more delicate than theirs. As a beverage man should never use alcohol, and its use as a medicine was questionable. He thought that the temperance people overlooked the reason why people drank. It was due to a certain craving of the man's body. This could be remedied by a better selection of food and its proper cooking. The ordinary kinds of food did not possess as much of the nerve-material as the brain demanded. He sought to teach the ladies how to select the proper food, and how to cook it. We require both heat-producing and brain-nourishing food. That is the only to way to avoid dyspeptic stomachs. He believed that men ought to earn all the money, and woman should have care of all the ways of spending. Therefore, he begged pardon if he had trodden on the toes of any of the Woman's Rights people in suggesting that the mother, wife or sister should superintend the cooking department. [Applause.] He was, perhaps, a little old-fogyish in his notions. Hard-boiled eggs were unwholesome. The brain required phosphorus. Oats were the best food for the family, by far. Plain boiled oatmeal, with cream, sugar and syrup, was considered a good thing. "Middlings" or "grudgeons" were a good thing. You can't make bran out of white flour any more than you can out of sawdust. Properly cooked eggs, bought by weight, were very wholesome. They should only be warmed through. Spiced food was also bad. Fish, oysters, sardines, tripe and the brains of different animals were highly commended. Beans should be baked from eight to ten hours. After some further remarks on the cookery question the Doctor said that if our men and women would pay more attention to the selection and cooking of food, that craving of the body which led men to seek intoxicating drinks would be done away with. Educate your children and give them plenty to do.

The New Mount Sinai Hospital.

A meeting of the Presidents of the different Jewish congregations was held at the Synagogue Shearith Israel, in Nineteenth-street, yesterday, to take into consideration the interests of the new Mount Sinai Hospital. It was determined to call a meeting of the members of the Hospital for the purpose of concerting measures to raise funds for the construction of the new buildings. These are to be located on Lexington-avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, occupying the entire block, with a front of 200 feet and a depth on the side streets of 125 feet. There will be a main building and two wings, each 50 feet front, the wings to contain the wards for patients. Contracts have already been given out for the different kinds of work, and the entire structure will cost about $250,000, of which $75,000 has been already subscribed. The front will be of brick with marble facings, and handsome corridors will connect the main building with the wings. GRIFFITH THOMAS & SON are the architects and the mason work is to be furnished by JOHN T. CONOVER, the iron by J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, marble by MASTERSON & SMITH and the carpentry by THOS. DOWNY. The old hospital in Twenty-eighth-street, which accommodates sixty patients, is supported by the subscription of $5 each per annum of the members, now 2,000 in number, and donations from individuals and congregations. The new buildings will accommodate 150 or 200 patients, and will be constructed on the most liberal system, no distinction being made on account of sect or nationality, and no charge being made for the care of the indigent among its beneficiaries. The corner-stone of the new edifice will be laid with appropriate ceremonies at an early day.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The mass-meeting in behalf of Cuban independence, to be held to-night at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Cuban League of the United States, promises to be an imposing demonstration. Mayor HALL will preside, and speeches are promised from Gen. Banks, Hon. S. L. Woodford, Hon. T. Fitch, of Nevada, John Mitchell, Horace Greeley, Richard O'Gorman, James S. Thayer, Cassius M. Clay, and others.

The Central Park Meteorological Report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.878 inches; maximum at 9 P. M., March 30, 30.210 inches; minimum at 3 A. M., March 28, 29.248 inches; range, .962 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 43.8°; maximum at 3 P. M., March 31, 51.2°; minimum at 0 h. 0 m. A. M., March 27, 35.7°; range, 15.5°. March 27, rain from 3 A. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, 1.13 inches; March 28, rain from 0 h. 0 m. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .11 inch; April 2, rain from 3¾ A. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .92 inch; total amount of water for week, 2.16 inches; distance traveled by the wind during the week, 2,613 miles.

ROBERT JOHNSON was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing fifty yards of cloth worth $500, from the store of LEWIS COHN, 357 Pearl-street. The property was stolen on Saturday afternoon and was subsequently traced to the possession of the prisoner, who was arrested. He was held to answer.

Grand Sachem WM. M. TWEED's forty-seventh birth-day was celebrated yesterday at the stable, No. 50 Bayard-street, by an association known as "The Stable Gang," formed some twenty-five years ago, and composed of schoolmates and companions, *quorum pars* Tweed is. Mr. TWEED was there. So were Supervisor SMITH, Judges SCOTT and SHANDLEY, Aldermen CUDDY, OWEN BRENNAN, and many others. Much champagne was made way with.

HERMAN FIBEL, proprietor of the clothing-store No. 410 Grand-street, was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, charged with setting fire to his premises on the 27th of February. The evidence, as already given in the TIMES, was read, but was deemed insufficient to support the charge, and the prisoner was discharged.

JAMES MURPHY was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, charged with a felonious assault on AUGUST MENKEN, No. 65 Forsyth-street, on Saturday evening. It appeared that on the night in question the prisoner, who was under the influence of drink, came into collision with the prosecutor, whom he struck in the face with brass knuckles, rendering him insensible. He admitted the assault, but urged that he was induced to commit it in self-defense, as the prosecutor struck him repeatedly without any provocation. He was held to answer.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, PAUL RICKERT, a confectioner, residing at No. 82 Division-street, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, worth $78, the property of BELMONT RAUFMAN, No. 95 Orchard-street, and was committed for trial.

A public temperance meeting, under the auspices of Greenpoint Lodge, Good Templars, will be held this evening in the Union-avenue Baptist Church, Greenpoint. "Ned Buntline," the famous speaker and writer, will deliver a lecture, entitled "Crippled by Drink." Miss FRANCES H. COPLEY will recite a thrilling poem, "The Drunkard's Dream," written by FRANCIS S. SMITH. The music will be under the direction of J. W. JARBOE, Esq.

On Saturday morning, ELIZA MCKENZIE, aged seventeen, of No. 119 Bushwick-avenue, Williamsburg, came to this City in search of employment. She met an unknown woman at No. 9 Pell-street, who took her to the fourth floor, occupied by IDA CAMPBELL. IDA forced ELIZA into a room, and held her while JAMES CAMPBELL violated her person. The Sixth Ward Police arrested both of the culprits.

Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, WM. E. DODGE and HORACE GREELEY will address the temperance meeting at Rev. Dr. John Thompson's Church, Thirty-fourth-street, west of Sixth-avenue, this evening.

An inquest will be held at No. 13 Rose-street, by Coroner FLYNN, over the remains of SIMEON HENNESSY, aged three years, who died from scalds sustained two weeks ago by falling into a boiler of hot water which stood on the floor.

At a late hour on Saturday night the lager-beer saloon of GUSTAVE KINLON, No. 34½ Whitehall-street, was entered by burglars, who only carried off a box of cigars.

JOSEPH WILSON was committed for trial, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING, for an attempt to obtain thirty baskets of champagne, value $525, from HERMAN BATJER & BROTHERS, of No. 61 Water-street, on a forged order purporting to have been signed P. D. CASEY. A carman named FREDERICK WINTERS presented the order and received the wine, when the prisoner followed the cart to Old-slip, where he was arrested.

HARRIET CHURCHILL, of No. 21 Allen-street, caused the arrest of JOSEPH NEARY, because he snatched from her hand a five dollar bill at the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets. Justice DOWLING held the accused for trial.

Rev. WILLIAM P. CORBIT preached his farewell sermon at the John-street M. E. Church, yesterday, prior to leaving the City for Baltimore, to which new field of labor he will be transferred by the Bishop of his Conference.

The German singing society, "New-Yorker Sing-Academie," which is composed of a male and female chorus, intends to perform the opera "Stradella," by FREDERICH VON FLOTOW, at the Stadt Theater, in the Bowery, next week. The society rehearsed the chorus of the opera under the direction of MR. H. GREINER, the musical director of the society, at the Stadt Theater, yesterday afternoon.

At 2½ P. M. yesterday, JOHN FRAZEE, aged thirty, of Hunter's Point, was found at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, with a severe wound on his left breast, he having attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself with a case knife while in the water-closet of the Putnam House, Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THOMAS W. WOSON, President of the Woson Manufacturing Company, of Springfield, Mass., and well-known throughout the country as a railway-car builder, was sticken with paralysis at St. Nicholas Hotel in this City, Friday night, and at a late hour last night remained in a condition of stupor from which there is but little hope of recovery.

WILLIAM HAIGHT, aged thirty-nine, of No. 457 West Thirty-ninth-street, fell off his truck on Saturday, in Grand-street, and broke his leg. He was taken yesterday to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon, a thanksgiving meeting was held by the members of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association, in honor of the Fifteenth Amendment. Several meetings have been held in the colored churches to make preparations for a parade on Friday. A final meeting will be held to-morrow evening.

JAMES JONES, a vagrant, was found, yesterday, in the First-avenue, suffering from the relapsing fever. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 8:40 last evening, FRANK KIERNAN, aged twenty-nine, fell from the front platform of car No. 31, Belt line, at the corner of Morris and West streets, and had his legs broken, the wheels passing over them. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and FELIX KRUPP, the driver, was arrested and locked up in the Cortlandt-street Police-station.

About 8½ o'clock last evening JOHN HAGAR, aged eighty-two, was found at the corner of Stanton and Sheriff streets in a dying condition, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A man named O'NIEL died yesterday at One Hundred and Sixty-first-street and Tenth-avenue. He is supposed to have been poisoned through a mistake in a prescription. The Coroner was summoned to investigate the facts of the case.

BROOKLYN.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning THOS. SHEEHAN, a laborer about twenty-eight years of age, being slightly intoxicated, entered the liquor store of DENNIS RYAN, situated on Fifth-street, between Hoyt and Smith streets, and called for liquor. DENNIS stood upon the letter of the excise law and refused to serve his customer, and finding him beginning to be troublesome, endeavored to put him out. SHEEHAN thereupon waxed desperate, and getting the nose of the liquor dealer between his teeth, bit off a piece which is described as the half of that organ. An officer soon arrived on the scene and conveyed the reckless toper to the Station.

Another instance of precocious thieving occurred in Brooklyn on Saturday evening. A lady named Mrs. OLIVER, residing at No. 593 Myrtle-avenue, was about to enter a store between Myrtle and Classon avenues, when a boy of about fourteen years of age came up and snatched from her hand a pocket-book containing $8. The young thief escaped.

JAMES EAGAN, residing at the corner of Butler and Bond streets, was arrested yesterday evening, on a charge of causing the death of his infant child, aged six months, by lying on it while intoxicated. EAGAN was held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

The body of a drowned man was discovered, yesterday afternoon, floating in the Wallabout Basin, at the foot of Washington-avenue.

LONG ISLAND.

During the past Winter and Spring the trout preserve of the Suffolk Club, located on Cannan's River, at South Haven, has been repeatedly visited by poachers, who in the night would draw seines and carry away a great quantity of trout. A detective was put upon the track of suspected parties. On Saturday THOMAS A. [illegible] was arrested and brought before Justice HAWKINS, at South Haven, for a preliminary examination. It seems he was caught in the act of drawing a seine.

The following are the nominations for Supervisors of the several towns of Suffolk County: Huntington—Republican, J. A. Woodhull; Democrat, Elbert Carll, (present incumbent.) Smithtown—Republican, S. A. Smith; Democrat, L. B. Smith, (present incumbent.) Islip—Republican, C. Z. Gillett, (present incumbent.) Riverhead—Republican, Simeon S. Hawkins; Democrat, E. S. Hawkins. Southampton—Republican, Wm. R. Post, (present incumbent;) Democrat, Wm. R. Post. Easthampton—Republican, —— Hedges. Southold—Republican, F. H. Overton, (present incumbent;) Democrat, Wm. H. Wells. Brook Home—Republican, S. F. Norton; Democrat, Effingham Futhill, (present incumbent.) Shelter Island—Republican, S. B. Nicoll, (present incumbent;) Democrat, S. B. Nicoll.

On Saturday evening a large number of the residents of Whitestone visited Treygan's Hall in anticipation of enjoying an entertainment which had been extensively advertised by posters and hand-bills as "a grand performance by MCALLISTER, prestidigitateur, ventriloquist, sleight-of-hand performer," &c., &c. FRANK EDWARDS was the reported business agent of the concern. The audience, after waiting some time for the performance to commence, discovered that the agent, after collecting over $150 admittance fees, had left on the train for New-York, and that MCALLISTER was not there.

The Flushing and North-side Railroad have placed on one of their locomotives a continuous ringing gong, as an experiment, which keeps up an incessant clatter by means of the machinery, thus relieving the fireman from ringing the bell at crossings, and makes it difficult for contestants suing for damage, to prove that notice of the approach of a train was not given.

A bill having passed the Legislature authorizing the Flushing and North-side Railroad to construct a new drawbridge over Flushing Creek, the Company will immediately commence work on a substantial iron drawbridge in place of the old one.

At the last meeting of Ocean Division No. 446, Sons of Temperance of East Moriches, the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter: H. M. Raynor, W. P.; Mary V. Barbar, W. A.; Jennie C. Beeve, R. S.; M. Howell, A.R.S.; Jennie Gould, F. S.; L. Gould, T.; C. H. Benjamin, Chaplain; Rosa Barbour, Con.; Laura Benjamin, A. C.; J. Barbour, I. S.; John Tucker, O. S.

The following are the newly-elected officers of Port Jefferson Division, No. 169, Sons of Temperance: Samuel Hannah, W. P.; Mrs. Robert Matthews, W. A.; Wm. E. Hunt, R. S.; Mrs. Kate Turhill, A. R. S.; Wm. Beale, F. S.; Hattie Quinnard, T.; J. R. Baylis, C.; J. D. Norton, Con.; Sophia Thomas, A. C.; Josie Darling, I. S.; A. J. Parker, O. S.

NEW-JERSEY.

Last evening MARY MCSPIRIT was conveyed to the Jersey City Police Station in a state of intoxication. Her father declared her a hopeless drunkard. She was committed.

The New-Jersey Court of Pardons has just closed its labors. Fourteen State Prison convicts—twelve males and two females—were pardoned by the Court. The only notable recipient of clemency was a man named MARTIN, who was sentenced in the Hudson County Court to two years' imprisonment for forgery, and had only served seven months.

The body of JOSEPH DELAN, the Frenchman who, on Saturday night, blew out his brains with a pistol on First-street, Hoboken, was interred by order of Coroner CRANE yesterday. Despondency, growing out of inability to procure work, had impelled him to the act. The Coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

HENRY C. GEE was arrested by Officer SWEENEY in Hudson City, last evening, on a charge of having brutally ill-treated his wife. The two had become involved in a quarrel; a fight ensued, and he knocked her down and dealt her a series of fearful kicks in the side. He subsequently appeared at the Station house to procure a warrant for the arrest of his wife on a charge of assault and battery, when he was himself taken into custody.

Yesterday, Bishop ODENHEIMER preached and administered the right of confirmation to a large number in the House of Prayer at Newark. Notwithstanding the severity of the rain-storm, the congregation was large.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 1.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened quiet. The following table shows the course of the market for Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11½ A. M.	1 P.M.
Consols for money	93⅛	93⅛
Consols for account	93⅛	93⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	91⅛	91⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90¾	90¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	89⅞	89⅞
United States 10-40s	87⅛	87⅛
Illinois Central Railroad shares	114½	114½
Erie Railroad shares	21⅛	21
Atlantic & Gt. Western shares	28	28

FRANKFORT, April 2.—United States Five-twenty bonds opened flat and unchanged, and closed flat at 95⅛.

PARIS, April 2.—The Bourse opened and closed dull. Rentes opened at 73f. 75c., and closed at 73f. 75c.

HAVRE, April 2.—COTTON opened active and firm both on the spot and afloat, and closed quiet and steady. Low Middling, afloat, 131f. ℔ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, April 2—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm and closed steady. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 10⅞d., and Middling Orleans at 11⅛d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Lard flat. Pork firm at 93s. 6d. ℔ bbl., for Eastern Prime Mess.

LONDON, April 2.—Calcutta LINSEED quiet and steady. Refined PETROLEUM dull. Linseed OIL, £32 5s. ℔ ton. TURPENTINE is firmer at 30s. 6d.@31s. ℔ cwt. TALLOW closed firmer at 44s. 6d.@44s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 2.—PETROLEUM opened flat and unchanged, and closed with a declining tendency, at 53½f.

BREMEN, April 2.—PETROLEUM closed quiet.

HAMBURG, April 2.—PETROLEUM closed quiet at 15 marc bancos.

HAVANA, April 3.—The following are the prices of merchandise at the close of business yesterday afternoon: SUGAR—Business opened heavy, but afterward improved and closed quiet and steady; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 23,000 boxes, 9,500 hhds. to foreign countries, and 6,500 boxes and 8,000 hhds. to the United States; stock in warehouses of Havana and Matanzas, 414,000 boxes, 23,000 hhds; quotations are unchanged from last week. BACON steady at 19½c. ℔ ℔. BUTTER dull. COAL OIL active at 4½ reals ℔ gallon. FLOUR steady at $10@$10 50. HAMS easier; slow of sale, but prices are unchanged. LARD firmer; in kegs, 19½c.; in tins, 21¾c. POTATOES—The market is supplied; quoted at $2 12½@$2 37½. TALLOW in demand, with an advancing tendency; sales at 11½c.@12½c. Box SHOOKS active at 9@9½ reals. Hogshead SHOOKS dull. Empty HOGSHEADS in demand. EXCHANGE—On United States, sixty days, in currency, 8½@9½ ℔ cent. discount; short sight, 6½@7½ ℔ cent. discount; on London, 12@12½ ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, ½ ℔ cent. discount; on United States, sixty days' sight, in gold, 1¼ ℔ cent. premium; short sight, 3½@4½ ℔ cent. premium. FREIGHTS dull on account of unfavorable advices from abroad; there is a surplus of tonnage for all ports; quotations are nominal.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 2.—EXCHANGE on New-York unchanged. FLOUR easier, but unchanged. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet at 90c.; No. 2 closing at 76¾c. regular; afternoon irregular at 77c.@77¼c., cash, and seller for April. CORN firm at 79½c. cash, 84c. seller for May, for No. 2, and 75c.@78c. for no grade. OATS active at 38½c.@38¾c. RYE quiet; No. 2 at 75c. BARLEY dull and nominal at 45c.@60c. HIGHWINES firm at 99c. for iron-bound. PROVISIONS quiet but firmer. Mess PORK, $26 25. LARD, 14½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 9½c.; Rough SIDES, 12½c.; Short RIB MIDDLES, 13½c., loose. Beef CATTLE steady at $5 25@$5 75 for Fair to Good Stockers; $6 25@$6 50 for Fair to Good Shipping Steers. Live HOGS dull at $8 50@$8 60 for Common; $8 75@$9 for Fair to Medium; $9 05@$9 25 for Good Shipping. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats, 2,200 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—COTTON firmer; Middling Upland, 22¾c.@23c. CLOVER-SEED active and higher, $8@$8 25. TIMOTHY held at $6 25. FLAX-SEED, $2 20. FLOUR very dull; Superfine and Extras unchanged; Spring Wheat—Extra Family, $5@$5 60; Pennsylvania do., $5 12½@$5 75; Fancy, $6 25@$7 25. WHEAT very quiet; Red, $1 23@$1 25. RYE sells at $1. CORN in good demand and prices well maintained; Yellow at $1 03. OATS better; Pennsylvania and Western, 60c.@61c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 15c.@17½c. MOLASSES dull at 15½c., gold. SUGAR better; fair and good Refining Cuba, 8⅞c.@9½c. PROVISIONS dull and quotations barely maintained. Mess PORK, $26 25@$26 50. LARD unchanged. WHISKY—Prime sells at $1 01@$1 02.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 22⅛; sales, 208 bales; net receipts, 171 bales; coastwise, 94 bales—total, 265 bales. Exports—coastwise, 51 bales; stock, 9,180 bales. FLOUR firmer and in improved demand; Howard-street Superfine, $4 62½@$5; do. Extra, $5 12½@$6 25; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $6 75@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 62½@$5; do. Extra, $5 12½@$5 50; do. Family, $6@$6 75. WHEAT firm; Pennsylvania Red, $1 29; Maryland, $1 35@$1 45. CORN, receipts small and in fair demand; White, $1 03@$1 05; Yellow, $1 01@$1 02. OATS steady at 55c.@58c. RYE dull at 95c.@$1. PROVISIONS firm at yesterday's figures. WHISKY, better feeling at 98c.@$1.

OSWEGO, April 2—Evening.—FLOUR unchanged, with a moderate demand; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $5 50@$5 75 for No. 1 Spring, $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 50@$6 75 for White, $7@$7 25 for Double Extra, chiefly on the outside quotations. WHEAT unchanged with a moderate inquiry for White Canada; some sales have been made to arrive on private terms. CORN quiet at $1. BARLEY inactive. CORN-MEAL, $2 28 for Bolted, $2 15 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED in good demand; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25 for Middlings, $30@$33 ℔ ton as to quality. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70 ℔ ton.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 2.—COTTON in fair demand and firm; Middling, 21½c.@22c.; sales, 5,800 bales; net receipts, 1,408 bales; coastwise, 210 bales; total, 1,618 bales; exports, 3,900 bales to St. Petersburg; stock, 190,156 bales. FLOUR quiet at $4 75@$5 25@$5 75. CORN—White, $1@$1 05. OATS advanced; sales at 64c.@65c. BRAN, $1 25. HAY—Prime, $27. PORK firm at $28 25@$28 50. BACON dull at 11½c.@15½c.@16½c. HAMS, 17½c.@18½c. LARD—Tierce, 15c.@15½c.; keg, 17c.@17½c. SUGAR—Prime, 11c.@11½c. MOLASSES—Reboiled, 62c.@65c. COFFEE firm; Fair, 16c.@16½c.; Prime, 17½c.@17¾c. WHISKY, 90c.@95c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 121; New-York Sight, ⅛ ℔ cent. premium. GOLD, 111⅛.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—FLOUR firm and in good demand; Family, $5 10@$5 35. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 10@$1 12. CORN advancing and scarce at 85c.@89c. OATS unchanged. RYE and BARLEY steady and in fair demand. COTTON advancing and in fair demand; Middling, 21¾c. TOBACCO steady at full rates. WHISKY firm at 85c. Mess PORK quiet at [illegible] but little done. Bulk SHOULDERS held firmly at [illegible] [illegible] for Clear. BACON firm and quiet; Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 15c. for Clear Rib; 15¼c. for Clear. LARD dull; Steam, 14½c.; Kettle, 15c. EXCHANGE at par, buying.

BUFFALO, April 2.—Market very dull generally. FLOUR—No sales reported. WHEAT—Sales 1,500 bushels Chicago Spring on private terms. CORN firm; sales two car-lots New Toledo at 85c. on the track; 500 bushels Old Western at 88c. in railroad elevators. OATS, RYE and BARLEY neglected. SEEDS—Clover, $8; Timothy, $5 50. PORK, $28 50 for Heavy Mess. LARD, 15c.@15½c. HIGHWINES neglected. LIVE STOCK—Receipts of the week, 4,210 Beeves, 380 Cows, 6,184 Hogs, 3,835 Sheep, 280 Horses. The market closes firm and strong at yesterday's quotations.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—TOBACCO firm. COTTON quiet; Middling, 21c. FLOUR dull at $3 85@$4 10 for Superfine; $4 25@$4 50 for Extra; $5 75@$6 50 for Choice Family to Fancy. WHEAT—Nothing done. CORN advancing, in bulk, at 75c.@77c.; sacked, 85c.@87c. OATS advancing; 49c.@50c., in bulk; 53c.@54c. sacked. BARLEY dull at 95c. for Minnesota Spring. RYE dull at 95c. Beef CATTLE steady at $4@$7. Live HOGS at $7 50@$9. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour; 1,100 bushels Wheat; 7,000 bushels Corn; 1,500 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, April 2.—Nothing doing in WHEAT, RYE or CORN. OATS firm at 59c.@60c. for State. BARLEY nominally unchanged. The supply of Beef CATTLE thus far this week has been 323 short of last week, and an advance of ¼c.@½c. is asked; the highest price realized was 8¾c.@9c.; the lowest, 6½c. The supply of SHEEP was short 2,800 of last week; market firm and ¼c.@½c. higher. Market for Hogs tame.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—FLOUR and WHEAT quiet and unchanged. LEGAL TENDERS, 90¼. Mining STOCKS during the week were active and generally firm, but close weak: Alpha, $17; Belcher, $31; Bullion, $7; Chollar, $31; Confidence, $30; Crown Point, $26; Empire Mill, $25; Gould & Curry, $380; Hale & Norcross, $143; Imperial, $42; Kentuck, $90; Occidental, $16; Ophir, $19; Overman, $69; Savage, $47; Sierra Nevada, $8; Yellow Jacket, $51.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—COTTON quiet; Middling at 21c. FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. TOBACCO—Sales, 140 hhds. at $5 50@$8; Leaf, $8@$23. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Rib, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. LARD—Prime Tierce, 15¾c. HAMS—Sweet-cured, packed, 18½c. WHISKY—Raw, 9c.

MEMPHIS, April 2.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22c.; receipts, 603 bales; exports, 427 bales. FLOUR nominal. CORN, 96c.@98c. OATS, 60c.@62c. Mess PORK, $27@$27 50. LARD, 15c.@16c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 11c.. Sides, 15c.; Bulk Shoulders, 10c.; Sides, 14c.@15c.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 1.—COTTON flat; good Ordinary, 17¾c.@18c.; sales, 260 bales; receipts, 760 bales; exports, coastwise, 489 bales; stock, 31,482 bales; receipts of the week, 4,214 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,483 bales; to the Continent, 1,430 bales; coastwise, 2,051 bales; sales, 1,180 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2.—COTTON—The stock is light, causing much firmer prices; Middling, 21c.; Sea Islands, 33c.@$1; sales, 41 bales; receipts, 498 bales; exports, coastwise, 162 bales; stock, 15,341 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., April 2.—COTTON firm; prices are a shade better, though not quotable higher; Low Middling, 20c.@20¼c.; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 505 bales; stock, 5,664 bales.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady at 86¼c. for No. 1 and 83⅜c. for No. 2. OATS nominal. CORN, RYE and BARLEY nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

MOBILE, Ala., April 2.—COTTON in good demand and tending upward; Middling 21¼c.; sales 1,000 bales; receipts 380 bales; exports to New-Orleans 129 bales; stock, 60,119 bales.

CLEVELAND, April 2.—WHEAT nominally unchanged. CORN firm at 84c.@85c. for New No. 2, and 80c. for rejected do. OATS firmer; held at 52c. RYE and BARLEY nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 2.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firm at 43½c. RESIN firmer: Strained, $1 55. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR 5c. better; sales at $1 65. COTTON steady; Middling, 20¼c.

GALVESTON, April 2.—COTTON flat; Good Ordinary, 17¾c.@18c.; no sales; receipts, 1,780 bales; exports to Great Britain, 935 bales; stock, 32,327 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 2.—COTTON firm with more doing; sales, 311 bales; receipts, 240 bales; Middling, 20½c.@20¾c.

BOSTON, April 2.—COTTON quiet but steady; Middling, 23¾c. Sales, 150 bales. Receipts, 735 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10 bales; stock, 12,000 bales.

DETROIT, April 2.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 at $1 16@$1 17. CORN nominal at 85c.@88c. OATS firm at 50c. BARLEY dull and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 2.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 388 bales; stock, 45,353 bales.

TOLEDO, April 2.—No market today on account of the death of a prominent member.

[Advertisement.]

No. 119 MAIDEN-LANE, MARCH 31, 1870.—E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.—Dear Sir: The Burglar-Alarm Telegraph has become such a necessity that I do not wish to be without its protection even for a single night. Very respectfully, F. A. JAYNE.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	April 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	April 5	New-York	Hamburg.
Minnesota	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	April 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	April 9	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Alaska	April 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	April 7	New-York	Havana.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:40 P. M. For Central and South America, via Aspinwall and Panama, by the *Alaska*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—N. O. Smith and wife, E. C. Bradley, Miss L. Hammond, Mrs. McCloskey and child, E. P. Rogers, G. F. Martinand, S. Coates and wife, H. L. Hobart, E. W. Curtis, Miss Wilson, Miss E. Bird, P. Curran and son, James Hefly, Mrs. Smith, Miss Phelan, M. P. Rogers, S. Dearing, M. Reilly, V. C. Campbell, C. R. Morver, L. G. Gardner, J. R. Wilson, P. R. Gany and son, and 11 others.

APRIL 3—*In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.*—Joseph A. Osborne, John Downes, Mrs. Mary A. Bollard, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 39 | Sun sets.... 6 28 | Moon rises. 9 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..[illegible] | Gov. Island.10 43 | Hell Gate..12 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, April 3.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool March 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 766 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had fine weather the entire passage, with westerly winds to lon. 41, from thence N. E. to E. March 30, lat. 45, lon. 44 30, passed steam-ship Aleppo, bound W.; April 1, at 8 A. M., lat. 41 16, lon. 60, spoke steam-ship City of Brussels, hence for Liverpool, under sail, on account of loss of propeller; April 1, lat. 41, lon. 63, passed steam-ship China, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah March 31, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. April 3, off south end of the Woodlands, 4 miles off shore, passed the mast of a sunken vessel, 6 or 8 feet above water.

Steam-ship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans March 27, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool March 24, via Queenstown 25, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans March 27, S. W. Pass same day, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker. Had foggy and N. E. weather from Hatteras.

Steam-ship Varuna, Spencer, Galveston March 23, via Key West 28, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Experienced stormy weather since leaving Key West.

Ship Bessie Parker, (of St. John, N. B.,) Slocomb, Newcastle 64 ds., with railroad iron to H. & S. W. Meyer. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Ship Marianne Nottebohm, Lamb, Liverpool, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Was 14 ds. to the Banks, since very changeable weather.

Schr. Magnet, Smith, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Jas. H. Hewitt, Baker, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Southerner, Baker, Portland, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. M. Lee, Hoyt, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, Allen, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. White Rock, Hubble, Providence.

Schr. Fly, Rackett, Providence.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Tillerson, Providence.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence.

Schr. Rachel Edwards, Edwards, Hartford.

Schr. N. Berry, Oleston, Providence.

Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Millstone Point.

Schr. Silver Spray, Norton, Pawtucket.

Schr. Frances, Osborn, Camden, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Norwich.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.

By Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 3.—Arr. schrs. W. B. Mann, from New-York; M. E. Smith, A. J. Fabens, from Boston. Capt. Bragg, of the schr. Fabens, reports, in lat. 33 49, to edge Gulf stream, fell in with ship Farnatara, of Nantes, (Fr.,) with 5 feet water in her hold, abandoned. She was laden with sugar.

BOSTON, April 3.—Arr. steamer Aleppo, Liverpool; ship Argonaut, Padang; bark Hazard, Pernambuco; [illegible]

[illegible] March 31, lat. 31 34, lon. 72 30, ship [illegible], from Liverpool for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2—Arr. steamer [illegible], New-York [illegible]

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 2—Arr. [illegible] Baltimore; bark Traveler, from Richmond for Rio. Wind N. E.

HOLMES' HOLE, April 2—Arr. schrs. Senator Grimes, Tibbs, Jacksonville 12 ds., for Boston; Charter Oak, Pool, Jacksonville 14 ds., for Boston; Annie L. Wilder, Wilder, Wareham, for Boston.

Sld. U. S. steamer Leyden; schrs. Southerner, R. B. Higgins, Kit Carson, Lucie M. Jenkins, Cora Morrison, J. G. Curtis, Mary Steel, A. S. Wiley, S. S. Day, Addie Walton, Ruth H. Atwood, H. Atwood, L. W. Hannum, Jane L. Newton, H. A. Miller, Rowena Arabell, Mary Edward, and Charlie F. Mayo.

8:30 A. M.—Wind E. N. E., cloudy.

Miscellaneous.

The sloop Flora Temple, Capt. Lockwood, from New-York for Greenwich, while passing through Hell Gate, was struck by a squall and capsized. She was picked up by the schr. Mail. The three men on board, Capt. Lockwood, Albert Lockwood, and Clinton Hopkins, were rescued by W. E. Brown, News Collector.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, April 2.—The steam-ship Nebraska, from New-York, arrived today and sailed for Liverpool.

WE ARE SELLING GOOD ALL-WOOL BUSINESS SUITS AT $14.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
FOURTH-AV.,
OPPOSITE COOPER UNION.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
ST. JOSEPH
RAILROAD CO.
THE
LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000
NOW READY FOR SALE
AND
DELIVERY,
Amounting to $250,000,
AND
ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER ISSUED BY THIS COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $13,800 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000 payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

BARGAINS AT RETAIL
IN
DOMESTICS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, LINENS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
UPHOLSTERY, &c.,
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

LORD & TAYLOR
INVITE AN EXAMINATION OF
THEIR STOCK OF
DRY-GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
BY RETAIL PURCHASERS.
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN
FURNITURE.
KINGMAN & MURPHY,
NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK,
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY, SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.